

A

G R A M M A R

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE.

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P R E F A C E.

*THE Intention of the Editor in
the following Work, is to have
represented such a Part of the Latin
Grammar, as may be sufficient for
those of younger Years at their En-
trance into this Language. It is
an Abstract of a larger Work already
in great Forwardness; the Design
of which is to omit nothing which
relates to this Language and its
Idioms. In the following Abstract
nothing is admitted but what seemed
absolutely necessary.*

THE

W A C H E E T A H

THE
LATIN GRAMMAR.

P A R T I.

CONTAINING

The ACCIDENCE.

The Letters in Latin are the same as in English,
except that W is left out.

There are Nine Parts of Speech, to one or other of
which every Word belongs. 1. *Noun or Substan-*
tive. 2. *Adjective.* 3. *Pronoun.* 4. *Verb.*
5. *Participle.* 6. *Adverb.* 7. *Conjunction.* 8. *Pre-*
position. 9. *Interjection.*

CHAPTER I.

Of the Noun or Substantive.

1. **A NOUN** is the Name of an Object or Thing,
as *Arbor* a Tree, *Prudentia* Prudence.
2. Nouns are either of the Masculine Gender as
Vir a man: of the Feminine as *Fæmina* a woman:
or of the Neuter as *Regnum* a Kingdom.

3. Nouns

3. Nouns are declined with six Cases, the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and *Ablative*. All Nouns do not form these Cases alike, but after five different Manners, which are called the *Declensions of Nouns*.

The First Declension.

4. The first Declension ends in *a*, and makes the Genitive in *æ*.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Stell- <i>a</i> , a Star.	Stell- <i>æ</i> , Stars.
<i>Gen.</i> Stell- <i>æ</i> , of a Star.	Stell- <i>arum</i> , of Stars.
<i>Dat.</i> Stell- <i>æ</i> , to a Star.	Stell- <i>is</i> , to Stars.
<i>Acc.</i> Stell- <i>am</i> , a Star.	Stell- <i>as</i> , Stars.
<i>Voc.</i> Stell- <i>a</i> , O Star.	Stell- <i>æ</i> , O Stars.
<i>Abl.</i> Stell- <i>â</i> , from, with, or by a Star.	Stell- <i>is</i> , from, with, or by Stars.

Some proper Names of this Declension end in *as*, and have only the singular Number:

<i>Nom.</i> Æne- <i>as</i> .	<i>Acc.</i> Æne- <i>am</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> Æne- <i>æ</i> .	<i>Voc.</i> Æne- <i>a</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> Æne- <i>æ</i> .	<i>Abl.</i> Æne- <i>â</i> .

Dea a Goddess, *Filia* a Daughter, and some others make their *Datives* and *Ablatives* Plural, *Deabus*, *Filiabus*. *Conserua*.

The Second Declension.

5. The second Declension ends in *us*, *er*, *ir*, or *um*; and the Genitive always ends in *î*.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Vent-us, <i>the Wind.</i>	Vent-i, <i>Winds.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Vent-i, <i>of the Wind.</i>	Vent-orum <i>of the Winds</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Vent-o, <i>to the Wind.</i>	Vent-is, <i>to the Winds.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Vent-um, <i>the Wind.</i>	Vent-os, <i>the Winds.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Vent-e, <i>O Wind.</i>	Vent-i, <i>O the Winds.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Vent-o, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by the Wind.</i>	Vent-is, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by the Winds.</i>

In this Declension, when the Nominative ends in *us*, the Vocative ends in *e*, except *Deus God*, which makes *O Deus* in the Vocative. *Filius a Son* has *Fili* in the Voc. and all names of Men ending in *ius* have their Voc. in *i*; as *Tullius*: *Voe. Tulli*.— All other Nouns whatever have the Vocative Case the same as the Nominative.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Puer, <i>a Boy.</i>	Puer-i, <i>Boys.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Puer-i, <i>of a Boy.</i>	Puer-orum, <i>of Boys.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Puer-o, <i>to a Boy.</i>	Puer-is, <i>to Boys.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Puer-um, <i>a Boy.</i>	Puer-os, <i>Boys.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Puer, <i>O Boy.</i>	Puer-i, <i>O Boys.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Puer-o, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by a Boy.</i>	Puer-is, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by Boys.</i>

In the same Manner:

<i>Nom.</i> Vir, <i>a Man.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Viri, <i>of a Man, &c.</i>

Observe. All Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of whatever Declension they are, have the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative* Cases the same; and in the Plural Number these Cases end in *a*. As *Regnum a Kingdom*, of the Neuter Gender.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Regn-um, <i>a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>Kingdoms.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Regn-i, <i>of a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-orum, <i>of King-</i> [domis.
<i>Dat.</i> Regn-o, <i>to a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-is, <i>to Kingdoms.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Regn-um, <i>a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>Kingdoms.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Regn-um, <i>O Kingdom.</i>	Regn-a, <i>O Kingdoms.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Regn-o, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by a Kingdom.</i>	Regn-is, <i>from, with, or</i> <i>by Kingdoms.</i>

The Third Declension.

6. The Third Declension is known by its Genitive Case, which always ends in *is*.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Lapis, <i>a Stone.</i>	Lapid-es, <i>Stones.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Lapid-is, <i>of a Stone.</i>	Lapid-um, <i>of Stones.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Lapid-i, <i>to a Stone.</i>	Lapidi-bus, <i>to Stones.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Lapid-em, <i>a Stone.</i>	Lapid-es, <i>Stones.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Lapis, <i>O Stone.</i>	Lapid-es, <i>O Stones.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Lapid-e, <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by a Stone.</i>	Lapid-ibus, <i>from, with</i> <i>or by Stones.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Honor, <i>Honour.</i>	Honor-es, <i>Honours.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Honor-is, <i>of Honour.</i>	Honor-um, <i>of Honours</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Honor-i, <i>to Honour.</i>	Honoribus, <i>to Honours</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Honor-em, <i>Honour.</i>	Honor-es, <i>Honours.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Honor, <i>O Honour.</i>	Honor-es, <i>O Honours.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Honor-e, <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by Honour.</i>	Honoribus, <i>from, with</i> <i>or by Honours.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Parens, <i>a Parent.</i>	Parent-es, <i>Parents.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Parent-is, <i>of a Parent.</i>	Parent-um, <i>of Parents.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Parent-i, <i>to a Parent.</i>	Parentibus, <i>to Parents</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Parent-em, <i>a Parent.</i>	Parent-es, <i>Parents.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Parens, <i>O Parent.</i>	Parent-es, <i>O Parents.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Parent-e, <i>from, with,</i> <i>or by a Parent.</i>	Parentibus, <i>from, with</i> <i>or by Parents.</i>

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Nub-es, <i>a Cloud.</i>	Nub-es, <i>Clouds.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Nub-is, <i>of a Cloud.</i>	Nub-ium, <i>of Clouds.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Nub-i, <i>to a Cloud.</i>	Nub-ibus, <i>to Clouds.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Nub-em, <i>a Cloud.</i>	Nub-es, <i>Clouds.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Nub-es, <i>O Cloud</i>	Nub-es, <i>O Clouds.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Nub-e, <i>from, with, or by a Cloud.</i>	Nub-ibus, <i>from, with, or by Clouds.</i>

Observe. Those Words which are of the Neuter Gender, such as *Corpus a Body*, *Caput a Head*, have the Nomin. Accus. and Vocat. Cases the same, according to the Rule in the Second Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Corp-us, <i>a Body.</i>	Corp-ora, <i>Bodies.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Corp-oris, <i>of a Body.</i>	Corp-orum, <i>of Bodies.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Corp-ori, <i>to a Body.</i>	Corp-oribus, <i>to Bodies.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Corp-us, <i>a Body.</i>	Corp-ora, <i>Bodies.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Corp-us, <i>O Body.</i>	Corp-ora, <i>O Bodies.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Corp-ore, <i>from, with, or by a Body.</i>	Corp-oribus <i>from, with or by Bodies.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Caput, <i>a Head.</i>	Capit-a, <i>Heads.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Capit-is, <i>of a Head.</i>	Capit-um, <i>of Heads.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Capit-i, <i>to a Head.</i>	Capit-ibus, <i>to Heads.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Caput, <i>a Head.</i>	Capit-a, <i>Heads.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Caput, <i>O Head.</i>	Capit-a, <i>O Heads.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Capit-e, <i>from, with, or by a Head.</i>	Capit-ibus, <i>from, with or by Heads.</i>

Observe. Some Words of this Declension have their Accusative Case in *im*, and their Ablative in *i*; as *Turris a Tower*: *Acc.* *Turrim*: *Abl.* *Turri*. *Vis force*: *Acc.* *Vim*: *Abl.* *Vi*.—The Genitive Plural sometimes end in *ium*, as *Pars part*, *Genitive Plural Partium*.

The

The Fourth Declension.

7. The Fourth Declension ends in *us* or *u*, and is known by its Genitive Case, which always ends in *is*.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Man-us, <i>a Hand.</i>	Man-us, <i>Hands.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Man-ūs, <i>of a Hand.</i>	Man-uum, <i>of Hands.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Man-ui, <i>to a Hand.</i>	Man-ibus, <i>to Hands.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Man-um, <i>a Hand.</i>	Man-us, <i>Hands.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Man-us, <i>O Hand.</i>	Man-us, <i>O Hands.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Man-u, <i>from, with, or by a Hand.</i>	Man-ibus, <i>from, with or by Hands.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Corn-u, <i>a Horn.</i>	Cornu-a, <i>Horns.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Corn-u, <i>of a Horn,</i>	Cornu-um, <i>of Horns.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Corn-u, <i>to a Horn.</i>	Corn-ibus, <i>to Horns.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Corn-u, <i>a Horn.</i>	Cornu-a, <i>Horns.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Corn-u, <i>O Horn.</i>	Cornu-a, <i>O Horns.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Corn-u, <i>from, with, or by a Horn.</i>	Corn-ibus, <i>from, with or by Horns.</i>

The Name of *Jesus* is declined irregularly after this Manner :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Jesus.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Jesu.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Jesu.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Jesum.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Jesu.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Jesu.</i>

The Dative and Ablative Plural regularly end in *ibus*; but in these following Words they end in *ubus*. *Acus, areus, artus, ficus, lacus, partus, portus, quercus, specus, tribus, veru.*

The Fifth Declension.

8. The Fifth Declension is known by its Nominate Case ending in *es*, and its Genitive in *ei*.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Faci-es</i> , <i>a Face.</i>	<i>Faci-es</i> ,	<i>Faces.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Faci-ei</i> , <i>of a Face.</i>	<i>Faci-erum</i> , <i>of Faces.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Faci-ei</i> , <i>to a Face.</i>	<i>Faci-ebus</i> , <i>to Faces.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Faci-em</i> , <i>a Face.</i>	<i>Faci-es</i> ,	<i>Faces.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Faci-es</i> , <i>O Face.</i>	<i>Faci-es</i> ,	<i>O Faces.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Faci-e</i> , <i>from, with, or by a Face.</i>	<i>Faci-ebus</i> , <i>from, with or by Faces.</i>	

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension (except these five, *res*, *species*, *facies*, *acies*, *dies*,) have only the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Plural.

Of the GENDERS of NOUNS.

9. All Names of Males, of whatever Declension, are of the Masculine Gender; as *Jupiter*, one of the Heathen Gods; *Vir*, a Man; *Equus*, a Horse.

All Names of Females, of whatever Declension, are of the Feminine Gender; as *Juno*, a Heathen Goddess; *Mulier*, a Woman; *Equa*, a Mare.

Nouns of the First Declension ending in *a*, are usually Feminine; except *Poeta*, a Poet; *Scriba*, a Scribe; *Scurrus*, a Buffoon, and some others of the same Kind, which, signifying the Employments of Men, are Masculine.

Nouns of the Second Declension ending in *er*, *ir*, or *us*, are of the Masculine Gender; except *Humus*,

Humus, the Ground; *Alvus*, the Belly; *Colus*, a Distaff; *Vannus*, a Fan; which are Feminine:—Likewise Nouns in *us*, deriv'd from Greek Feminine Nouns in *os*, are of the Feminine Gender also in Latin, as *Diphthongus*, a Diphthong; *Methodus*, a Method, &c.—All Nouns in *um* are Neuter.—*Virus* and *Pelagus* are Neuters.—*Vulgus* is sometimes Masc. sometimes Neut.

The Genders of the Third Declension are too various to be reduced to Rules; only remember, that when a Noun ends in *a* it is Neuter; as *hoc Poëma*, this Poem; when it ends in *tas*, *tio*, *si*, or *xio*, it is Feminine, as *hæc Libertas*, this Liberty; *hæc Lettio*, this Reading; *hæc discessio*, this Departure.

The Fourth Declension, when it ends in *us* is Masculine; except these Feminines, *Domus*, a House; *Ficus*, a Fig-Tree; *Acus*, a Needle; *Porticus*, a Cloister; *Tribus*, a Tribe; *Nurus*, a Daughter-in-Law; *Manus*, a Hand; *Idus*, the Ides; *Socrus*, a Mother-in-Law; *Anus*, an old woman.—When it ends in *u* it is always Neuter, as *hoc cornu*.

All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine; except *Dies*, a Day, which is of both Genders in the Singular Number, but only Masculine in the Plural; and *Meridies*, Mid-day, which is Masculine.

N. B.: When a Noun, which is of two Genders, means any thing which has a real Distinction of Sexes, as *Canis*, *Conjur*, *Comes*, all which may be either Male or Female, it is used in the Masculine, unless when a Female be particularly meant.

CHAPTER II.

Of Adjectives.

1. **A** N Adjective signifies a Quality, and is always joined to a Substantive.

Adjectives of three Terminations ending in *us*, *er* and *ur*, as *bonus*, good; *pulcher*, handsome; *satur*, full, are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fæm.	Neut.	Masc.	Fæm.	Neut.
<i>N.</i> Bonus, Bona,		Bonum	Boni,	Bonæ,	Bona
<i>G.</i> Boni,	Bonæ,	Boni	Bonorum	Bonarum	Bo-
<i>D.</i> Bono,	Bonæ,	Bono	Bonis		[norum.
<i>A.</i> Bonum,	Bonam,	Bonum	Bonos,	Bonas,	Bona
<i>V.</i> Bone,	Bona,	Bonum	Boni,	Bonæ,	Bona
<i>A.</i> Bono,	Bonâ,	Bono	Bonis.		

Singular.		
Masc.	Fæm.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Pulcher,	Pulchra,	Pulchrum.
<i>Gen.</i> Pulchri,	Pulchræ,	Pulchri.
<i>Dat.</i> Pulchro,	Pulchræ,	Pulchro.
<i>Acc.</i> Pulchrum,	Pulchram,	Pulchrum.
<i>Voc.</i> Pulcher,	Pulchra,	Pulchrum.
<i>Abl.</i> Pulchro,	Pulchrâ,	Pulchro.

Plural.		
Masc.	Fæm.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> Pulchri,	Pulchræ,	Pulchra.
<i>Gen.</i> Pulchrorum,	Pulchrarum,	Pulchrorum.
<i>Dat.</i> Pulchris.		
<i>Acc.</i> Pulchros,	Pulchras,	Pulchra.
<i>Voc.</i> Pulchri,	Pulchræ,	Pulchra.
<i>Abl.</i> Pulchris.		

And in like Manner, *Satur*, *Satura*, *Saturum*, &c.

But

But *unus*, one; *totus*, whole; *solus*, alone; *ullus*, any; *alius*, another; *alter*, another; *uter*, which; *neuter*, neither; are declined in the following Manner:

Nom. *Unus*, *una*, *unum*.

Gen. *Unius*.

Dat. *Uni*.

Acc. *Unum*, *unam*, *unum*, &c. like *Bonus*.

So also *Nom.* *Uter*, *utra*, *utrum*.

Gen. *Utrius*.

Dat. *Utri*.

Acc. *Utrum*, &c. like *Pulcher*.

But *Alius* makes *aliud* in the Neuter.

Ambo both and *Duo* two, which have no singular Number, are declined irregularly:

Nom. *Ambo*, *Ambæ*, *Ambo*.

Gen. *Amborum*, *Ambarum*, *Amborum*.

Dat. *Ambobus*, *Ambabus*, *Ambobus*.

Acc. *Ambos*, *Ambas*, *Ambo*.

Voc. *Ambo*, *Ambæ*, *Ambo*.

Abl. *Ambobus*, *Ambabus*, *Ambobus*.

So also *Duo*, *Due*, *Duo*, &c.

2. All other Adjectives are declined like the Third Declension of Nouns, having the Masc. and Fæm. and sometimes the Neuter all alike:

Nom. *Felix*.

Gen. *Felicitatis*.

Dat. *Felicis*.

Acc. *Felicem*, *Neut.* *Felix*.

Voc. *Felix*.

Abl. *Felice*, or *Felici*.

Felices, *Neut.* *Felicia*.

Felicitatis.

Felicibus.

Felices, *Neut.* *Felicia*.

Felices, *Neut.* *Felicia*.

Felicitatis.

3. But if the Adjective ends in *is*, it makes the Neuter Gender of the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Singular in *e*; as *Tristis*, sad.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>Tristis</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Triste</i> .	<i>Tristes</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristia</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Tristis</i> .	<i>Tristium</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Tristi</i> .	<i>Tristibus</i> .
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Tristem</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Triste</i> .	<i>Tristes</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristia</i> .
<i>Voc.</i> <i>Tristis</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Triste</i> .	<i>Tristes</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristia</i> .
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Tristi</i> .	<i>Tristibus</i> .

Note. Adjectives which make their Neuter Gender in *e*, make their Ablative Singular in *i* only.

Of the COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

4. Adjectives have two Degrees of Comparison, the Comparative, and Superlative.---The Comparative Degree is formed from its Positive, by adding *or* to the first Case, which ends in *i*,—as *doctus*, learned; *Gen.* *docti*, by adding *or*, *doctior* more learned. *Tristis*, sad; *Dat.* *Tristi*, by adding *or*, *Tristior*, more sad. It is thus declined:

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Tristior</i> ,	<i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristius</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Tristioris</i> .	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Tristiori</i> .	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Tristiorem</i> ,	<i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristius</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Tristior</i> ,	<i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristius</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Tristiore</i> or <i>Tristiori</i> .	
<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Tristiores</i> , <i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristiora</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>		<i>Tristiorum</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>		<i>Tristioribus</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Tristiores</i> ,	<i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristiora</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Tristiores</i> ,	<i>Neut.</i> <i>Tristiora</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Tristioribus</i> .	

5. The Superlative Degree is formed from the same Case of the Positive, by adding *ssimus*, as *docti*, *doctissimus*; *tristi*, *tristissimus*. It is declined in the the same Manner as *Bonus*.

But when the Positive ends in *r*, the Superlative Degree is formed from the Nominative, by adding *rimus*, as *Pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*; *niger*, *nigerrimus*.

These three following Adjectives in *lis*, form the Superlative, by changing *lis* into *llimus*. *Similis*, *simillimus*; *facilis*, *facillimus*; *humilis*, *humillimus*.

6. Some Adjectives will not admit any Comparison, in which Case, the Adverbs *magis* more, and *maxime* most, are made use of; as *arduus*, difficult; *magis arduus*, more difficult; *maxime arduus*, most difficult.

7. Some Adjectives are compared irregularly, among which are the following:

Bonus, good; *melior*; *optimus*.

Malus, bad; *pejor*; *peffimus*.

Magnus, great; *major*; *maximus*.

Parvus, little; *minor*; *minimus*.

Multus, many; *plus*; *plurimus*.

CHAPTER III.

Of Pronouns.

1. PRONOUNS are used instead of Nouns. They are nine in Number:

Ego I

Tu Thou

Ille He

Sui Himself or them-
selves

Iste That

Hic This

Is He

Ipse One'self

Qui Who: which last
is called a Rela-
tive Pronoun.

EGO.

E G O.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Ego <i>I.</i>	Nos <i>We.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Mei <i>of me.</i>	Nostrūm or Nostri <i>of us.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Mihi <i>to me.</i>	Nobis <i>to us.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Me <i>me.</i>	Nos <i>us.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —	—
<i>Abl.</i> Me <i>from, with, or by me.</i>	Nobis <i>from, with, or by us.</i>

Note. All Pronouns but *Tu* have no Vocative Case.

T U.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Tu <i>Thou.</i>	Vos <i>ye or you.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Tui <i>of thee.</i>	Vestrūm or Vestri <i>of ye.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Tibi <i>to thee.</i>	Vobis <i>to ye.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Te <i>Thee.</i>	Vos <i>ye.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Tu <i>O Thou.</i>	Vos <i>O ye.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Te <i>from, with, or by thee.</i>	Vobis <i>from, with, or by ye.</i>

I L L E.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Ille <i>He;</i> Illa <i>She;</i> Illud <i>That.</i>	Illi, Illæ, Illa.
<i>Gen.</i> Illius.	Illorum, Illarum, Illorum
<i>Dat.</i> Illi.	Illis.
<i>Acc.</i> Illum, Illam, Illud	Illos, Illas, Illa.
<i>Voc.</i> —	—
<i>Abl.</i> Illo, Illâ, Illo.	Illis.

In like Manner *Iste*, *Ista*, *Istud*, &c.—So also *Ipse*; except that *Ipse* makes *ipsum* in the Neuter Gender.

S U I.

Singular and Plural.

Nom. —*Gen.* *Sui* *of himself or themselves.**Dat.* *Sibi* *to himself or themselves.**Acc.* *Se* *himself or themselves.**Voc.* —*Abl.* *Se* *from himself or themselves.*

H I C.

Singular.

Nom. *Hic He; Hæc She;* *Hoc This.*

Plural.

*Hi, Hæ, Hæc.**Gen.* *Hujus.**Horum, Harum, Horum.**Dat.* *Huic.**His.**Acc.* *Hunc, Hanc, Hoc**Hos, Has, Hæc.**Voc.* —*Abl.* *Hoc, Hæc, Hoc.**His.*

I S.

Singular.

Nom. *Is He; Ea She;* *Id It.*

Plural.

*Hi, Eæ, Ea.**Gen.* *Ejus.**Eorum, Earum, Eorum.**Dat.* *Ei.**Iis, or Eis.**Acc.* *Eum, Eam, Id.**Eos, Eas, Ea.**Voc.* —*Abl.* *Eo, Eâ, Eo.**Iis, or Eis.*

Q U I.

Singular.

Nom. *Qui, Quæ, Quod*

Plural.

*Qui, Quæ, Quæ.**Gen.* *Cujus.**Quorum, Quarum, Quo-
rum.**Dat.* *Cui.**Quibus, or Quæis.**Acc.* *Quem Quam Quod**Quos, Quas, Quæ.**Voc.* —*Abl.* *Quo, Quâ, Quo.**Quibus, or Quæis.*

When

When a Question is asked, *Quis* is used instead of *qui*; and is declined exactly as *Qui*, except that it has *quid* in the Neuter Gender instead of *quod*.

2. Instead of *cum me*, with me; *cum te*, with thee: *cum nobis*, with us, &c.; they always say, *mecum*, *tecum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*: and sometimes instead of *cum quo*, or *cum quā*, they say *quiccum*; and instead of *cum quibus*, *quibuscum*.—*Tete* and *Sese* are frequently used instead of *Te* and *Se*.

3. Pronominal Adjectives are those Adjectives, which are derived from Pronouns. These five following *Meus*, mine; *Tuus*, thine; *Suus*, his, her's, or theirs; *Noster*, ours; *Vester*, yours; are declined in the usual Manner of Adjectives of three Terminations; except that *meus* makes *mi*, *mea*, *meum*, in the Vocative Singular; and the rest have no Vocative at all.

4. These Adjectives *Equis*, *Aliquis*, *Siquis*, *Nequis*, *Nunquis*, are declined like *Quis*; only instead of *quæ* in the Feminine Singular and Neuter Plural they use *qua*; as

Nom. *Aliquis*, *Aliqua*, *Aliquid*.
Gen. *Alicujus*, &c. &c.

Quisquis whoever, is thus declined in the Singular Number:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Quisquis</i> ,	—	<i>Quicquid</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	—	—	<i>Quicquid</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Quoquo</i> ,	<i>Quāquā</i> ,	<i>Quoquo</i> .

CHAPTER IV.

Of Verbs.

I. VERBS are of four Sorts:—1. The VERB SUBSTANTIVE which denotes only Existence: *Sum*, I am, is the only one of this Sort.

2. VERBS ACTIVE; which signify doing or acting something: these commonly end in *o*, as *Amo*, I love; but sometimes in *or*, as *Sequor*, I follow.

3. VERBS PASSIVE; which signify suffering or undergoing: these all end in *or*, being formed from their respective Actives by adding *r*, as *Amor*, I am loved. For observe, that every Verb Active must have a Passive, and every Passive must have its Active.

4. VERBS NEUTER; whose meaning is confined to themselves, requiring no other Word to compleat the Sentence; as *Surgo*, I rise; *Ambulo*, I walk; *Glorior*, I boast. They end sometimes in *o*, and sometimes in *or*.

II. VERBS are declined with MOODS, TENSES, PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, and SUPINES, after four different Manners, call'd the four CONJUGATIONS of VERBS, which are thus known.

When the Infinitive Moods ends in *are*, the Verb is of the first Conjugation, as *amo*, *amare*, to love.

The

The second Conjugation is when the Infinitive Mood ends in *ere*, with *e* long, as *moneo* *monere* to advise.

The third Conjugation is when the Infinitive Mood ends in *ere*, with *e* short, as *Rego*, *regere*, to rule.

The fourth Conjugation is when the Infinitive Mood ends in *ire*; as *audio*, *audire*, to hear.

The Conjugation of Verbs in *or* is known after the same Manner by the second Person of the Present Tense. Thus *Miror* *miraris* is of the first Conjugation; *sequor* *sequeris* of the third.

III. VERBS are declined with two Numbers, Singular and Plural; and with three Persons in each Number. The first Person is joined with *Ego* *I*; and in the Plural with *Nos*, We.—The second Person is joined with *Tu*, Thou; and in the Plural with *Vos* you.—The third Person is joined with any other Nominative Case whatever.

IV. A VERB in O of the First Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am loving, or I love.

Sing. *Amo,* *Amas,* *Amat.*

I am loving. Thou art loving. He is loving.

Plur. *Amamus,* *Amatis,* *Amant.*

We are loving. You are loving. They are loving.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was loving, or I loved.

Sing. Amabam, Amabas, Amabat.
Plur. Amabamus, Amabatis, Amabant.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have loved, or I loved.

Sing. Amavi, Amavisti, Amavit.
Plur. Amavimus, Amavistis, Amaverunt or Amavère

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had loved.

Sing. Amaveram, Amaveras, Amaverat.
Plur. Amaveramus, Amaveratis, Amaverant.

Future Tense.

I shall, or will love.

Sing. Amabo, Amabis, Amabit.
Plur. Amabimus, Amabitis, Amabunt.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall, or will have loved.

Sing. Amavero, Amaveris, Amaverit.
Plur. Amaverimus, Amaveritis, Amaverint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. — Ama, or Amato. Amet or Amato.
Plur. Amemus, Amate or Amatote, Ament or Amanto.

love thou. *let him love.*
let us love. *love ye.* *let them love.*

S U B-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may love.

Sing.	Amem,	Ames,	Amet.
Plur.	Amemus,	Ametis,	Ament.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should love.

Sing.	Amarem,	Amares,	Amaret.
Plur.	Amaremus,	Amaretis,	Amarent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have loved.

Sing.	Amaverim,	Amaveris,	Amaverit.
Plur.	Amaverimus,	Amaveritis,	Amaverint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should have loved.

Sing.	Amavissim,	Amavisses,	Amavisset.
Plur.	Amavissimus,	Amavissetis,	Amavissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Amare, *to love.*

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amavisse, *to have loved.*

Future Tense.

Amaturum esse, *to be about to love.*

PARTICLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Amans, *loving.*

Gen. Amantis.

Dat. Amanti, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Amaturus, *ra, rum, going to love.*

Gen. Amaturi, *ræ, ri, &c. like an Adjective.*

GERUNDS.

Amandi, *of loving.*

Amando, *by loving.*

Amandum, *loving.*

SUPINES.

Amatum, *to love.*—Amatu, *to be loved.*

A VERB in O of the Second Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am advising, or I advise.

Sing. Moneo, Mones, Monet.

I am advising. Thou art advising. He is advising.

Plur. Monemus, Monetis, Monent.

We are advising. Ye are advising. They are advising.

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was advising, or I advised.

Sing.	Monebam,	Monebas,	Monebat.
Plur.	Monebamus,	Monebatis,	Monebant.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have advised, or I advised.

Sing. *Monui*, *Monuisti*, *Monuit*.

Plur. Monimus, Monuistis, Monuerunt or Monuere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had advised.

Sing. Monueram, Monueras, Monuerat.

Plur. Monueramus, Monueratis, Monuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall, or will advise.

Sing. Monebo, Monebis, Monebit..

Plur. Monebimus, Monebitis, Monebunt.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall, or will have advised.

Sing. Monuero, Monueris, Monuerit.

Plur. Monuerimus, Monueritis, Monuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

**Mone or Moneto, Moneat or
 Moneato.**

Moneto.

advise thou, let him advise.
Plus Moneamus Monete ex Monetote Moneant.

etote, Moneant
[er Monento

let us advise, advise ye, or Monento. Let them advise.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may advise.

Sing.	Moneam,	Moneas,	Moneat.
Plur.	Moneamus,	Moneatis,	Moneant.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

Sing.	Monerem,	Moneres,	Moneret.
Plur.	Moneremus,	Moneretis,	Monerent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have advised.

Sing.	Monuerim,	Monueris,	Monuerit.
Plur.	Monuerimus,	Monueritis,	Monuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have advised.

Sing.	Monuissim,	Monuisses,	Monuisset.
Plur.	Monuissimus,	Monuissetis,	Monuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Monere, to advise.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Monuisse, to have advised.

Future Tense.

Moniturum esse, to be about to advise.

PARTICLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Monens, *advising.**Gen.* Monentis, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Moniturus, *ra, rum, going to advise.**Gen.* Monituri, *ræ, ri, &c. as an Adjective.*

GERUNDS.

Monendi, *of advising.*Monendo, *by advising.*Monendum, *advising.*

SUPINES.

Monitum, *to advise.*—Monitu, *to be advised.*

A VERB in O of the Third Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I am ruling, or I rule.

<i>Sing.</i>	Rego,	Regis,	Regit.
	<i>I rule.</i>	<i>thou ruleſt.</i>	<i>he rules.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Regimus,	Regitis,	Regunt.
	<i>We rule.</i>	<i>ye rule.</i>	<i>they rule.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was ruling, or I ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	Regebam,	Regebas,	Regebat.
<i>Plur.</i>	Regebamus,	Regebatis,	Regebant

Pre-

Preterperfect Tense.

*I have ruled, or I ruled.**Sing.* Rexi, Rexisti, Rexit.*Plur.* Reximus, Rexistis, Rexerunt or Rexere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

*I had ruled.**Sing.* Rexeram, Rexeras, Rexerat.*Plur.* Rexeramus, Rexeratis, Rexerant.

Future Tense.

*I shall, or will rule.**Sing.* Regam, Reges, Reget.*Plur.* Regemus, Regetis, Regent.

Future Perfect Tense.

*I shall, or will have ruled.**Sing.* Rexero, Rexeris, Rexerit.*Plur.* Rexerimus, Rexeritis, Rexerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. — Rege or Regito, Regat or Regito.
rule thou. let him rule.*Plur.* Regamus, Regite or Regitote, Regant or
[Regunto.
let us rule. rule ye. let them rule.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

*I may rule.**Sing.* Regam, Regas, Regat.
Plur. Regamus, Regatis, Regant.
Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should rule.

Sing. Regerem, Regeres, Regeret.
Plur. Regeremus, Regeretis, Regerent..

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have ruled.

Sing. Rexerim, Rexeris, Rexerit.
Plur. Rexerimus, Rexeritis, Rexerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should have ruled.

Sing. Rexissem, Rexisses, Rexisset.
Plur. Rexissemus, Rexissetis, Rexissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Regere, *to rule.*

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rexisse, *to have ruled.*

Future Tense.

Recturum esse, *to be about to rule.*

PARTICLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Regens, *ruling.*
Gen. Regentis, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Recturus, ra, rum, *about to rule.*
Gen. Recturi, ræ, ri, &c, as an Adjective.

GERUNDS.

Regendi, of *ruling*.
 Regendo, by *ruling*.
 Regendum, *ruling*.

SUPINES.

Rectum, *to rule*. — Rectu, *to be ruled*.

A VERB in O of the Fourth Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Audio,	Audis,	Audit,
	<i>I hear.</i>	<i>Thou hearest.</i>	<i>He hears.</i>
Plur.	Audimus,	Auditis,	Audiunt,
	<i>We hear.</i>	<i>Ye hear.</i>	<i>They hear.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was hearing, or I heard.

Sing.	Audiebam,	Audiebas,	Audiebat.
Plur.	Audiebamus,	Audiebatis,	Audiebant.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have heard, or I heard.

Sing.	Audivi,	Audivisti,	Audivit.
Pl.	Audivimus,	Audivistis,	Audiverunt, or Audivere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had heard.

Sing.	Audiveram,	Audiveras,	Audiverat.
Plur.	Audiveramus,	Audiveratis,	Audiverant.

Fu-

Future Tense.

I shall, or will hear.

Sing.	Audiam,	Audies,	Audiet.
Plur.	Audiemus,	Audietis,	Audient.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall, or will have heard.

Sing.	Audivero,	Audiveris,	Audiverit.
Plur.	Audiverimus,	Audiveritis,	Audiverint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	—	Audi or Audito, Audiat or Audito, <i>Hear thou.</i> <i>Let him hear.</i>
Plur.	Audiamus, Audite or Auditote,	Audiant <i>or Audiunto,</i> <i>Let us hear.</i> <i>Hear ye.</i> <i>Let them hear.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may bear.

Sing.	Audiam,	Audias,	Audiat.
Plur.	Audiamus,	Audiatis,	Audiant.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, could, woudl, or shoudl hear.

Sing.	Audirem,	Audires,	Audiret.
Plur.	Audiremus,	Audiretis,	Audirent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have heard.

Sing.	Audiverim,	Audiveris,	Audiverit.
Plur.	Audiverimus,	Audiveritis,	Audiverint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

Sing. Audivissem, Audivisles, Audivisset.

Plur. Audivissemus, Audivissetis, Audivissent.

I N F I N I T I V E M O O D.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Audivisse, *to have heard.*

Future Tense.

Auditurum esse, *to be about to hear.*

P A R T I C I P L E S.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Audiens, *hearing.*

Gen. Audientis, &c. as an Adjective.

Future Tense.

Nom. Auditurus, ra, rum, *about to hear.*

Gen. Audituri, ræ, ri, &c. as an Adjective.

G E R U N D S.

Audiendi, *of hearing.*Audiendo, *by hearing.*Audiendum, *bearing.*

S U-

S U P I N E S.

Auditum, to hear.—Auditu, to be heard.

Every Verb in *O*, whether Active or Neuter is declined according to one or other of these Four Conjugations.

5. BEFORE we proceed to Verbs in *or*, it will be necessary to decline the Verb Substantive *Sum*, I am; which is irregular.

I N D I C A T I V E M O O D.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Sum,	Es,	Est,
	<i>I am.</i>	<i>Thou art.</i>	<i>He is.</i>
Plur.	Sumus,	Estis,	Sunt,
	<i>We are.</i>	<i>Ye are.</i>	<i>They are.</i>

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was.

Sing.	Eram,	Eras,	Erat.
Plur.	Eramus,	Eratis,	Erant.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been.

Sing.	Fui,	Fuisti,	Fuit.
Plur.	Fuimus,	Fuistis,	Fuerunt or Fuêre.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been.

Sing.	Fueram,	Fueras,	Fuerat.
Plur.	Fueramus,	Fueratis,	Fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be.

Sing.	Ero,	Eris,	Erit.
Plur.	Erimus,	Eritis,	Erunt.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have been.

Sing.	Fuero,	Fueris,	Fuerit.
Plur.	Fuerimus,	Fueritis,	Fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Sis or Esto, Be thou.	Sit or Esto, Let him be.
Plur.	Simus; Sitis, Este or Estote; Let us be.	Sint or Sunto, Be ye Let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be.

Sing.	Sim,	Sis,	Sit.
Plur.	Simus,	Sitis,	Sint.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should be.

Sing.	Essem or Forem,	Esses or Fores, Esset or Foret.
Plur.	Essemus or Foremus,	Essetis or Foretis, Escent or Forent.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have been.

Sing.	Fuerim,	Fueris,	Fuerit.
Plur.	Fuerimus,	Fueritis,	Fuerint.

Pre-

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have been.

Sing.	Fuissem,	Fuisses,	Fuisset.
Plur.	Fuissemus,	Fuissetis,	Fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore or Futurum esse, *to be about to be.*

PARTICLE.

Future Tense.

Futurus, *about to be.*

A VERB in Or of the First Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Amor,	Amaris or Amare,	Amatur,
	<i>I am loved.</i>	<i>Thou art loved.</i>	<i>He is loved.</i>
Plur.	Amamur,	Amamini,	Amantur,
	<i>We are loved.</i>	<i>Ye are loved.</i>	<i>They are loved.</i>

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was loved.

Sing. Amabar, Amabaris or bare, Amabatur.
Plur. Amabamur, Amabamini, Amabantur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been loved.

Sing. Amatus sum, Amatus es, Amatus es,
 or fui. or fuisti. or fuit.
Plur. Amati sumus, Amati estis, Amati sunt,
 or fuimus. or fuistis. fuerunt or fuere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been loved.

Sing. Amatus eram, Amatus eras, Amatus erat,
 or fueram. or fueras. or fuerat.
Plur. Amati eramus, Amati eratis, Amati erant,
 or fueramus. or fueratis. or fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be loved.

Sing. Amabor, Amabēris or bēre, Amabitur.
Plur. Amabimur, Amabimini, Amabuntur.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have been loved.

Sing. Amatus ero, Amatus eris, Amatus erit,
 or fuero. or fueris. or fuerit.
Plur. Amati erimus, Amati eritis, Amati erunt,
 or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. — Amare or Amator, Ametur or Amator,
Be thou loved. Let him be loved.
Plur. Amemur, Amemini or Amaminor, Amentur or Amantor,
Let us be loved. Be ye loved. Let them be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be loved.

Sing. Amer, Ameris or Amere, Ametur.
Plur. Amemur, Amemini, Amentur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should be loved.

Sing. Amarer, Amareris or rere, Amaretur.
Plur. Amaremur, Amaremini, Amarentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have been loved.

Sing. Amatus sim, Amatus sis, Amatus sit,
or fuerim. or fueris. or fuerit.
Plur. Amati simus, Amati sitis, Amati sint,
or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

Sing. Amatus essem, Amatus esses, Amatus esset,
or fuisse. or fuisses. or fuissest.
Plur. Amati essemus, Amati essetis, Amati essent,
or fuissemus. or fuissetis. or fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Amarī, to be loved.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Amatum esse or fuisse, to have been loved.

Future Tense.

Amatum irī, to be about to be loved.

PARTICLES.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Nom. Amatus, ta, tum, having been loved.

Gen. Amati, tæ, ti, &c. as an Adjective.

PARTICLES in *Dus.*

Nom. Amandus, da, dum, who ought to be loved.

Gen. Amandi, dæ, di, &c. as an Adjective.

A VERB in Or of the Second Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Moneor, Monēris or Monēre, Monetur,
I am advised. Thou art advised. He is advised.Plur. Monemur, Monemini, Monentur,
We are advised. Ye are advised. They are advised.

Pre-

Preterimperfect Tense.

*I was advised.*Sing. Monebar, Monebaris *or* bare, Monebatur.

Plur. Monebamur, Monebamini, Monebantur.

Preterperfect Tense.

*I have been advised.*Sing. Monitus sum, Monitus es, Monitus est,
or fui. *or* fuisti. *or* fuit.Plur. Moniti sumus, Moniti estis, Moniti sunt,
or fuijmus. *or* fuistis. fuerunt *or* fuêre.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

*I had been advised.*Sing. Monitus eram, Monitus eras, Monitus erat,
or fueram. *or* fueras. *or* fuerat.Plur. Moniti eramus, Moniti eratis, Moniti erant,
or fueramus. *or* fueratis. *or* fuerant.

Future Tense.

*I shall or will be advised.*Sing. Monebor, Moneberis *or* bere, Monebitur.

Plur. Monebimur, Monebimini, Monebuntur.

Future Perfect Tense.

*I shall or will have been advised.*Sing. Monitus ero, Monitus eris, Monitus erit,
or fuero. *or* fueris. *or* fuerit.Plur. Moniti erimus, Moniti eritis, Moniti erunt,
or fuerimus. *or* fueritis. *or* fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. — Monere or Monetor, Moneatur
or Monetor.

Be thou advised. Let him be advised.

Plur. Moneamur, Monemini or Moneminar, Moneantur or Monentor.

Let us be advised. Be ye advised. Let them be advised.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be advised.

Sing. Monear, Monearis or are, Moneatur.

Plur. Moneamur, Moneamini, Moneantur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should be advised.

Sing. Monerer, Monereris or rere, Moneretur.

Plur. Moneremur, Moneremini, Monerentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have been advised.

Sing. Monitus sim, Monitus sis, Monitus sit,
or fuerim. or fueris. or fuerit.

Plur. Moniti simus, Moniti sitis, Moniti sint,
or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should have been advised.

Sing. Monitus essem, Monitus esses, Monitus esset,
or fuisse. or fuisses. or fuisset.

Plur. Moniti essemus, Moniti essetis, Moniti essent,
or fuisse. or fuisses. or fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Moneri, *to be advised.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Monitum esse or fuisse, *to have been advised.*

Future Tense.

Monitum iri, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICLES.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Nom. Monitus, ta, tum, *having been advised.*

Gen. Moniti, tæ, ti, &c. as an Adjective.

In D U S.

Nom. Monendus, da, dum, *who ought to be advised.*

Gen. Monendi, dæ, di, &c. as an Adjective.

A VERB in Or of the Third Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Regor, Regeris or ere, Regitur,
*I am ruled. Thou art ruled. He is ruled.*Plur. Regimur, Regimini, Reguntur,
We are ruled. Ye are ruled. They are ruled.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was ruled.

Sing. Regebar, Regebaris or bare, Regebatur.

Plur. Regebamur, Regebamini, Regebantur.

D

Pre-

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been ruled.

Sing. Rectus sum, Rectus es, Rectus est,
or fui. or fuisti. or fuit.
Plur. Recti sumus, Recti estis, Recti sunt,
or fuimus. or fuistis. fuerunt or fuere.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been ruled.

Sing. Rectus eram, Rectus eras, Rectus erat,
or fueram. or fueras. or fuerat.
Plur. Recti eramus, Recti eratis, Recti erant,
or fueramus. or fueratis. or fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be ruled.

Sing. Regar, Regeris or ere, Regetur.
Plur. Regemur, Regemini, Regentur.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have been ruled.

Sing. Rectus ero, Rectus eris, Rectus erit,
or fuero. or fueris, or fuerit.
Plur. Recti erimus, Recti eritis, Recti erunt,
or fuerimus. or fueritis, or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. — Regere or Rector, Regatur or Regito.
Rule thou. Let him rule.

Plur. Regamur, Regemini or Regiminor, Regantur or Reguntor.

Let us rule. Rule ye. Let them rule.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be ruled.

Sing. Regar, Regaris or Regare, Regatur.
Plur. Regamur, Regamini, Regantur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should be ruled.

Sing. Regerer, Regereris or rere, Regeretur.
Plur. Regeremur, Regeremini, Regerentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

I may have been ruled.

Sing. Rectus sim, Rectus sis,
 or fuerim. or fueris. Rectus sit,
 or fuerit.
Plur. Recti simus, Recti sitis,
 or fuerimus. or fueritis. Recti sint,
 or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

Sing. Rectus essem, Rectus esfes, Rectus esfet,
 or fuisssem. or fuisses. or fuisset.
Plur. Recti essemus, Recti esfetis, Recti essent,
 or fuisssemus. or fuissetis. or fuissent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Regi, to be ruled.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rectum esse, to have been ruled.

Future Tense.

Rectum iri, to be about to be ruled.

PARTICLES.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Nom. *Rectus, ta, tum, having been ruled.*
Gen. *Recti, tæ, ti, &c. as an Adjective.*PARTICLE in *Dus.**Nom.* *Regendus, da, dum, who ought to be ruled.*
Gen. *Regendi, dæ, di, &c. as an Adjective.*

A VERB in Or of the Fourth Conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. *Audior, Audiris or Audire, Auditur,
I am heard. Thou art heard. He is heard.*
Plur. *Audimur, Audimini, Audiuntur,
We are heard. Ye are heard. They are heard.*

Preterimperfect Tense.

*I was heard.**Sing.* *Audiebar, Audiebaris or bare, Audiebatur.
Plur.* *Audiebamur, Audiebamini, Audiebantur.*

Preterperfect Tense.

*I have been heard.**Sing.* *Auditus sum, Auditus es, Auditus est,
or fui. or fuisti. or fuit.*
Plur. *Auditum sumus, Auditum estis, Auditum sunt,
or fuimus. or fuistis. fuerunt or fuere.*

Pre-

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been heard.

Sing. Auditus eram, Auditus eras, Auditus erat,
or fueram. or fueras. or fuerat.
Plur. Auditii eramus, Auditii eratis, Auditii erant,
or fueramus. or fueratis. or fuerant.

Future Tense.

I shall or will be heard.

Sing. Audiar, Audieris or ere, Audietur.
Plur. Audiemur, Audiemini, Audientur.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall or will have heard.

Sing. Auditus ero, Auditus eris, Auditus erit,
or fuero. or fueris. or fuerit.
Plur. Auditii erimus, Auditii eritis, Auditii erunt,
or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. — Audire or Auditor, Audiatur or
Auditor.
Plur. Audiamur, Audimini or Audiminor, Audi-
antur or Audiuntor.
Let us be heard. *Be ye heard.* *Let them be heard.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I may be heard.

Sing. Audiar, Audiaris or are, Audiatur.
Plur. Audiamur, Audiamini, Audiantur.

Preterimperfect Tense.

*I might, would, could, or should be heard.**Sing.* Audirer, Audireris or rere, Audiretur.*Plur.* Audiremur, Audiremini, Audirentur.

Preterperfect Tense.

*I may have been heard.**Sing.* Auditus sim, Auditus sis, Auditus sit,
or fuerim. or fueris. or fuerit.*Plur.* Auditi simus, Auditi sitis, Auditi sint,
or fuerimus. or fueritis. or fuerint.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

*I might, would, could, or should have been heard.**Sing.* Auditus essem, Auditus esses, Auditus esset,
or fuisse. or fuisse. or fuisse.*Plur.* Auditi essemus, Auditi essetis, Auditi essent,
or fuisse. or fuisse. or fuisse.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Audiri, to be heard.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. Tense.

Auditum esse or fuisse, to have been heard.

Future Tense.

Auditum iri, to be about to be heard.

PARTICLES.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Nom. Auditus, ta, tum, having been heard.*Gen.* Audit, tæ, ti, &c. like an Adjective.

PAR-

PARTICIPLE in *Dus.*

Nom. Audiendus, da, dum, *who ought to be heard.*
Gen. Audiendi, &c, di, &c. like an Adjective.

Of the Formation of the TENSES.

THE first Person Present of the Active Voice is the Root from whence the whole Verb is derived.

The Infinitive Mood is formed from the Present Tense, in the first Conjugation, by changing *o* into *are* as *am-o*, *am-are*.

In the second Conjugation, by changing *eo* into *ere* with *e* long, as *mon-eo*, *mon-ere*.

In the third Conjugation, by changing *o* into *ere* with *e* short, as *reg-o*, *reg-ere*.

In the fourth Conjugation, by changing *io* into *ire*, as *aud-io*, *aud-ire*.

The Rules for the Formation of the Pret. Perf. Tense and the Supine are so irregular, that they are best learned by the Help of a Dictionary.

Every Part of the Verb is formed either from the Present, the Infinitive, the Preterperfect, or the Supine, according to the following Tables.

The Formation of all the TENSES, Active and Passive of the first Conjugation.

Pref. Am-o, — { Am-ans, Am-andus, di, do, dum
 { Am-em, Am-er.
 { Am-or.
 { Am-abam, Am-abar.
 { Am-abo, Am-abor.

In-

<i>Infin.</i> Ama-re.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ama,} \\ \text{Ama-rem, Ama-rer.} \\ \text{Ama-ri.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Pret. Perf.</i> Amav-i.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amav-isfe, Amav-issem.} \\ \text{Amav-eram.} \\ \text{Amav-erim.} \\ \text{Amav-ero.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Sup.</i> Amat-um, u.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amat-us.} \\ \text{Amat-urus.} \end{array} \right.$

The Second Conjugation.

<i>Pref.</i> Mone-o.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mone-ns, Monen-dus,} \\ \text{di, do, dum.} \\ \text{Mone-am, Mone-ar.} \\ \text{Mone-or.} \\ \text{Mone-bam, Mone-bar.} \\ \text{Mone-bo, Mone-bor.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Infin.</i> Mone-re.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mone.} \\ \text{Mone-rem, Mone-rer.} \\ \text{Mone-ri.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Pret. Perf.</i> Monu-i.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Monu-isfe, Monu-issem.} \\ \text{Monu-eram.} \\ \text{Monue-rim.} \\ \text{Monu-ero.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Sup.</i> Monit-um, u.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Monit-us.} \\ \text{Monit-urus.} \end{array} \right.$

The Thrid Conjugation.

<i>Pref.</i> Reg-o.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reg-ens, Regen-dus, di, do, dum.} \\ \text{Reg-am, Reg-ar.} \\ \text{Reg-or, Reg-i.} \\ \text{Reg-ebam, Reg-ebar.} \end{array} \right.$
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Infin. *Rege-re.* — { *Rege.*
Rege-rem, *Rege-rer.*

Pret. Perf. *Rex-i.* — { *Rex-isſe*, *Rexiſſem.*
Rex-eram.
Rex-erim.
Rex-ero.

Sup. *Rect-um*, *u.* — { *Rect-us.*
Rect-urus.

The Fourth Conjugation.

Pres. *Audi-o.* — { *Audi-ens*, *Audien-dus*, *di-*
do, *dum.*
Audi-am, *Audi-ar.*
Audi-or.
Audi-ebam, *Audi-ebar.*

Infin. *Audi-re.* — { *Audi.*
Audi-rem, *Audi-rer.*
Audi-ri.

Pret. Perf. *Audiv-i.* — { *Audiv-isſe*, *Audiv-iſſem.*
Audiv-eram.
Audiv-erim.
Audiv-ero.

Sup. *Audit-um*, *u.* — { *Audit-us.*
Audit-urus.

Of Verbs irregular.

THREE are some Verbs which do not form their Tenses regularly.—Those are *Poffum*, *Volo*, *Nolo*, *Malo*, *Edo*, *Fero*, *Fio*, *Eo*.

POSSUM, *I can or I am able.*

A Verb Neuter compounded of *Sum*.

Possum, Potes, Potui, Posse, Potens.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *Possum, potes, potest; possimus, potestis, possunt.*

Preterimperf. *Pot-éram, eras, erat; eramus, era-tis, erant.*

Preterperf. *Potu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ère.*

Preterpluperf. *Potu-éram, eras, erat; eramus, era-tis, erant.*

Future. *Poter-o, is, it; imus, itis, unt.*

Future perf. *Potuer-o, is, it; imus, itis, int.*

POSSUM has no IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *Pot-sim, sis, sit; simus, sitis, sint.*

Preterimperf. *Pot-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.*

Preterperf. *Potuer-im, is, it; imus, itis, int.*

Preterpluperf. *Potu-issem, isses, isset; issemus, issetis, issent.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Preterimperf. *Posse.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. *Potuisse.*

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. *Potens.*

No SUPINES.

VOLO,

V O L O, *I am willing.*

Volo, Velle, Volui! *A Verb Neuter.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pref. Volo, vis, vult; volumus, vultis, volunt.

Preterimperf. Vole-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant

Preterperf. Volu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ere.

Preterpluperf. Volu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, era-tis, erant.

Future. Vol-am, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Future perf. Volu-ero, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint

VOLO has no IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pref. Vel-im, is, it; imus, itis, int.

Preterimperf. Vell-em, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Preterperf. Volu-erim, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint

Preterpluperf. Voluif-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pref. & Preterimperf. Velle.

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Voluisse.

No Future Infinitive.

P A R T I C I P L E.

Pref. & Preterimperf. Volens.

G E R U N D S.

Volen-di, do, dum.

No SUPINES.

NOLO,

NOLO, *I am unwilling.*

Nolo, Nolle, Nolui A Verb Neuter.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Nolo, nonvis, nonvult; nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.

Preterimp. Nole-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperf. Nolu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ère.

Preterpluperf. Nolu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.

Future. Nol-am, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Future Perf. Nolue-ro, ris, rit; rimus, ritis, rint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Noli or Nolito; Nolite or Nolitote.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. No-lim, lis, lit; limus, litis, lint.

Preterimperf. Nol-lem, les, let; lemus, letis, lent.

Preterperf. Noluer-im, is, it; imus, itis, int.

Preterphuperf. Noluis-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Nolle.

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Noluisse.

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Nolens.

GERUNDS.

Nolendi, do, dum.

No SUPINES.

MALO,

MALO, *I would rather.*

Malo, Malle, Malui, *A Verb Neuter.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Preterimperf. Male-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

Preterperf. Malu-i, isti, it; imus, istis, erunt or ère.

Preterpluperf. Malu-eram, eras, erat; eramus, eratis, erant.

Future. Mal-am, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Fut. Perf. Malu-ero, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint.

NO IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pref. Mal-im, lis, lit; limus, litis, lint.

Preterimperf. Mal-lem, es, et; emus, etis, ent.

Preterperf. Malu-erim, eris, erit; erimus, eritis, erint.

Preterpluperf. Maluif-sem, ses, set; semus, setis, sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pref. & Preterimperf. Malle.

Preterperf. & Preterpluperf. Maluiffe.

No Future Infinitive.

PARTICIPLE.

Pref. & Preterimperf. Malens.

GERUNDS.

Malendi, do, dum.

NO SUPINES.

E

EDO,

EDO, *to eat.*

Edo, Edere or esse, Edi, Esum. *A Verb Active.*

{Edo is not properly a Verb irregular; only it forms some few of the Tenses in a double Manner.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Edo, Edis or es, Edit or est.
Plur. Edimus, Editis or estis, Edunt.

The other Tenses of the Indicative are regular like *Rego.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. —— Ede, Edito, es or esto; Edat, Edito or esto.
Plur. Edamus; Edite, Editote, este or estote; Edant or Edunto.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Ederem or essem, Ederes or essem, Ederet or esset.
Plur. Ederemus or essemus, Ederetis or essetis, Ederent or essent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & *Preterimperf.* Edere or esse.

Every where else this Verb is regular.

FERO,

F E R O, *to carry or bear.*

Fero, Ferre, tuli, latum. *A Verb Active.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. —— fer or ferto, ferat or ferto.

Plur. Feramus, ferte or fertote, ferant or ferunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Preterimperf. Ferre.

In the PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Feror, ferris or re, fertur; fer-imur, imini, untur.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. —— Ferre or fertor, feratur or fertor.

Plur. Feramur, ferimi-ni or nor, ferantur or feruntur.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Preterimperf. Ferri.

In every other Place, both Active and Passive,
Fero is declined as the Third Conjugation.

E O. *I go.*Eo, ire, ivi, itum. *A Verb Neuter.*

Eo is formed and declined (as if it was written *io*) like a Verb of the fourth Conjugation. Only it makes *ibam* in the Preterimperfect, and *ibo* in the Future. Its Gerunds are, *eundi*, *eundo*, *eundum*. Its Participle present, *iens* makes *euntis* in the Genitive.

The same may be said of its Compound *Queo*, *I am able*; and *Nequeo*, *I am not able*.

F I O. *I am made or become.*Fio, fieri, factus sum. *A Verb Neuter.*

Fio is of the fourth Conjugation, and formed regularly except that instead of *firē* in the Infinitive, and *fierem* in the Preterimperf. Subj. it uses *fieri* and *fierem*; otherwise it is formed like *Audio*. It has no regular Preterperf. Tense, but uses *factus sum* or *fui*: so that *Fio* is in Effect the Passive Voice of *Facio to make*.

There are some other Verbs in *O*, besides *Fio*, which take a Passive Preterperf. Tense. *Audeo I dare*, *Ausus sum*. *Gaudeo I rejoice*, *Gavisus sum*. *Soleo I use*, *Solitus sum*. *Fido I trust*, *Fitus sum*, &c.

And some there are which have an Active and a Passive Preterperf. Tense, as *Cæno*, *I sup*, *Cænavi*, and *Cænatus sum*, with some other Verbs Neuter.

Of Verbs defective.

VERBS defective are such as are declined only in Part; the chief of them are these following:

AIO. *I say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Aio, ais, ait; —, —, aint.

Preterimperf. Aie-bam, bas, bat; bamus, batis, bant.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. Ai.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Ai-am, as, at; amus, atis, ant.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. Aiens.

INQUIO. *I say.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Inquio or inquam, inqu-is, it; imus, —, iunt.

Preterperf. —, inquisti, inquit; —, —, —.

Future. —, inquies, inquiet; —, —, —.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. —, —, inquit; —, —, —.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. Inquiens.

A U S I M. *I may dare.*

(Used instead of *Audeam.*)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. Ausim, sis, sit; —, —, sint.

SALVE. *Hail.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Future. —, salvebis, —; —, —, —.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. —, Salve, —; —, salvete, —.
or salveto. or salvetote.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Salvere.

A V E. *Hail.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. —, ave, —; —, avete, —.
or aveto. or ave tote.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Avere.

C E D O,

CEDO. *Give or tell.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present. —, cedo, —; —, cedite, —.

FAXO. *I may have done.*

(Instead of faciam or fecero.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Faxo, faxis, faxit; —, —, faxint.

QUÆSO. *I pray.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Quæso, —, —; quæsumus, —, —.

Odi, *I hate*; memini, *I remember*; cœpi, *I begin*; novi, *I know*; have only the Preterperfect Tense and the Tenses derived from it; except that memini has *memento*, *mementote* in the Imperative.

Of Verbs impersonal.

A VERB impersonal is declined thro' all Moods and Tenses in the Third Person Singular only, as

Decet, *it becomes*. Decebat. Decuit. Decuerat. Decebit. Decuerit.—Deceat. Deceret. Decuerit. Decuisset.—Decere. Decuisse.

Oportet,

Oportet, *it is right.* Oportebat. Oportuit, &c.

Pluit, *it rains.* Pluebat. Pluit, &c.

There are also Verbs impersonal of the Passive Voice, as Concurritur, *it is met.* Itur, *it is gone.* Ventum est, *it is come.*

Impersonal Verbs have no Participles except the following: Pænitens, *repenting.* Pænitendus, *to be repented of.* Decens, *becoming.* Libens, *willing.* Pertæsus, *weary.* Pudendus, *to be ashamed of.*

CHAPTER V.

Of Participles.

1. VERBS in *O* have usually but two Participles; one of the Present, as Amans, *loving;* and another of the Future, Amaturus, *going to love.*— Nevertheless there are some Verbs Neuter in *O*, which have also a Participle in *Dus:* as Dubitandus, Tacendus, Vigilandus.

Verbs Passive in *Or* have but two Participles, one of the Preterperfect Tense, Amatus, *having been loved:* and the Participle in *Dus*, Amandus, *who is to be loved.* But Verbs Active and Neuter in *Or* have always three, and generally four, Sequens, Sequitus, Scquendus, Sequuturus, from Sequor, *to follow.*

2. Participles are declined like Adjectives: if they end in *us*, they are declined like Adjectives of three Terminations. If they end in *ens* or *ans*, they are declined as Adjectives of the third Declension of Nouns.

C H A P T E R VI.

Of the Adverb.

1. **A**N Adverb is a Part of Speech undeclined, joined to some other Word to compleat the Sense.

2. Adverbs are frequently varied thro' the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, as

Doctè,	<i>learnedly</i> ;	Doctiùs,	Doctissimè.
Benè,	<i>well</i> ;	Meliùs,	Optimè.
Malè,	<i>ill</i> ;	Pejùs,	Pessimè.
Sæpè,	<i>often</i> ;	Sæpiùs,	Sæpissimè.
Diu,	<i>long</i> ;	Diutiùs,	Diutissimè.
Nupèr,	<i>lately</i> ;	—	Nuperrimè.

C H A P T E R VII.

Of the Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech undeclined serving to connect Sentences and Words together ; such as *et*, *and* ; *que*, *and* ; *quam*, *than* ; *si*, *if* ; *nisi*, *unless* ; *cum*, *when* ; *ut*, *that* ; &c. &c.

C H A P T E R VIII.

Of the Preposition.

A Preposition is a Part of Speech undeclined, and always has some Case of a Noun joined with it : *Ante oculos*, *before one's Eyes*. *A Morte*, *from Death*.

CHAP.

C H A P T E R VIII.

Of the Interjection.

A N Interjection is an indeclinable Part of Speech, expressing some Emotion of the Mind ; as *Heu !* *alas !*



End of the Accidence.

P A R T II.

The S Y N T A X.

CHAPTER I.

The first Concord between the Nominative Case and the Verb.

1. A VERB agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.
N. B. All Nominative Cases except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu*, *Vos*, are of the third Person.
2. The Nominative Cases of the Pronouns are seldom expressed in Latin, unless by Way of Emphasis.
3. A Noun of Multitude in the singular Number is often followed by a Verb Plural.
4. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood stands for the Nominative Case to the Verb: and sometimes an Adverb with a Genitive Case.
5. The Infinitive Mood takes an Accusative Case before it instead of a Nominative, as often as the English Word *that* is omitted in Latin.

A

When

6. When the Verb *Sum* or any other Verb* has a Nominative Case after it, it may agree in Number either with the Nominative Case which goes before it, or that which comes after it.

7. If two or more Nominative Cases of different significations come before a Verb, the Verb must be put in the Plural Number, tho' the Nominatives be Singular: and if the Nominatives be of different Persons, the Verb is put in the first Person rather than the second, and in the second rather than in the third.

Examples.

1. <i>Ego pedibus eo: tu su- per equum vehēris.</i>	I go on foot; you will ride on horseback.
<i>Canes latrant, Equi hinni- unt, Boves mugiunt, Ho- mo ridet.</i>	Dogs bark, Horses neigh, Oxen low, Man laughs.
<i>Poës, etsi diu languet, non adhuc est extincta.</i>	Poetry, tho' it has long languished, is not yet extinct.
2. <i>Aiunt R̄gem esse mor- tuum.</i>	They say, that the King is dead.
<i>Negat, quod dudum affir- mabat.</i>	He denies what he affirm- ed just now.
<i>Cæteros omnes negligo; si Tu mihi opem de- deris, procedam.</i>	I disregard all the rest; if you will give me assist- ance, I will go on.
<i>Tu es Patronus, tu Pa- rens, si deseris tu, pe- riimus.</i>	You are our Patron, you are our Parent; if you forsake us we are un- done.
3. <i>Muliitudo rusticorum in Urbem venit (or vene- runt.)</i>	A Multitude of country people came into the city.

* See CHAP. XII. 1.

*Vulgaris plerumque errat,
(or errant.)*

*Uterque veniant (or ve-
niat) non me impro-
visum aggredientur (or
aggredietur.)*

4. *Ferire Servum illiberale
est.*

*Imitari bonos viros, bo-
num virum te reddet.*

*Nimium dormire facit ut
totum diem languas.*

*Partim hostium in prælio
cederunt & partim fu-
gæ evaserunt.*

*Satis Divitiarum superfunt.
Abunde Fabularum in ve-
teri Historiâ leguntur.*

*Scire melius est quam
ignorare, sicut vivere
quam mortuum esse.*

5. *Miror te non adhuc
vidisse eos.*

*Opinor vos nunquam
istas ædes ingressuros
esse.*

*Gaudeo te rediisse inco-
lamentum est mihi.*

~~*Ne judices, eos esse bea-
tissimos qui vacui sunt
negotio.*~~

*Accepimus traditum,
Lupos quendam fuisse
in Britannia.*

6. *Aequæ leges viro honesto
junt nullum impedi-
mentum (or nullum im-
pedimentum est.)*

*Permuli milites vocantur
exercitus (or exercitus
vocatur.)*

The common people are
generally in the wrong.
Let both of them come;
they will not come up-
on me unawares.

To strike a Servant is il-
liberal.

Imitating good men, will
make you a good man.
Sleeping too much makes
you languid all the day.
Part of the Enemies fell in
the battle, & Part escap-
ed by flight.

Riches enough remain.
Abundance of Fables are
read in ancient History.
To know is better than to
be ignorant, as to live
is better than to be dead.
I wonder, that you have
not seen them.
I believe, that you will ne-
ver enter that house.

I am glad, that you are
return'd safe.

Do not think, that those
are happiest, who are
free from employment.
We have received from
Tradition, that there
were Wolves formerly
in Britain.

Just Laws are no restric-
tion upon a good man.

A Number of Soldiers is
called an Army.

*Regiones omnes trans
Alpes sitæ, vocantur
Italia (or Italia voca-
tur.).*

7. *Anglia, Vallia et Scotia,
Britanniæ comprehenduntur.*

*Rex et Regina ad Lon-
dinum Iter fecerunt.*

Ego et Tu melius scimus.

*Ego et Frater tuus unà
Latine disceramus.*

*Nonne Tu et ille cognati
estis?*

All the countries beyond
the Alps are call'd Italy.

England, Wales and Scot-
land, are contained in
Great-Britain.

The King and Queen tra-
velled to London.

You and I know better.

Your Brother and I learnt

Latin together.

Are not you and he Re-
lations?

CHAPTER II.

Of the second Concord between the Substantive and the Adjective.

1. **ADJECTIVES**, Particles and Pronouns
agree with their Substantives in Case, Gen-
der, and Number.

2. They are sometimes put in the masculine Gen-
der without a Substantive, and agree with *homo*
understood; or in the feminine Gender and
agree with *mulier* understood; or in the Neuter
and agree with *negotium* understood.

3. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood or a Sentence is
used as a Substantive; in which Case the Ad-
jective is put in the neuter Gender.

4. If an Adjective agrees with two or more Sub-
stantives of different Significations, it must be
put in the Plural Number: And if they be of
dif-

different Genders, the Adjective must be put in the masculine rather than in the feminine, and in the feminine rather than in the neuter.

But note, if these Substantives signify things without Life, the Adjective may be put in the neuter Gender.

5. If two infinitive Moods go before an Adjective, the Adjective must be put in the neuter Plural.

III Examples.

1. *Prælium ingens commissum est.*

A great Battle was fought.

A milite quodam Anglico cæsus est.

He was slain by an English soldier.

2. *Quis laudes captat Stultorum?*

Who catches at the praise of foolish men?

Athenienses ad Syracusas penitus sunt deleti.

The Athenians were entirely destroyed at Syracuse.

Insanæ erant, quæ Orpheum dilacerârunt.

They were mad women, who tore Orpheus in pieces.

Utilissima sunt semper frequentissima.

The most useful things are always most common.

3. *Ignorare res parvas sapienti non est decorum.*

To be ignorant of small things does not become a wise man.

Acerbum est decipi.

It is bitter to be deceiv'd.

Notum, quid iste homo pos- fit, me terret.

The knowledge of what that man is capable of doing terrifies me.

Audito, quam arrogantes sint hostes, ne amplius segnes simus.

As we have heard, how presumptuous our enemies are, let us be no longer indolent.

4. *Pater tuus et mater sunt ægroti.*

Your Father and Mother are ill.

Honores et divitiae sunt plerisque funesti (or funesta.)

Honors and Riches are fatal to most men.

Atramentum et Pennæ sunt ad scribendum necessaria (or necessaria.)

Ink and Pens are necessary for writing.

5. *Omnibus benefacere et neminem contemnere sunt laudabilia.*

To do good to all and despise none are commendable.

CHAPTER III.

Of the third Concord between the Relative and Antecedent.

1. THE Relative (*qui*) agrees with the Noun which goes before it, in Gender, Number and Person, but not in Case; in every other Respect, it is used exactly as the Adjective, so that the Rules and Examples of the one will serve for the other.

2. When a Relative is put between two Substantives, which mean the same thing, if they are of different Genders or even Numbers, the Relative may agree with either of them.

Examples.

1. *Navis oneraria est, quam vides.*

It is a Merchant Ship, which you see.

Militi cuidam Anglico obviam factus est, qui eum occidit.

He met an English Soldier who slew him.

Ego sum, qui te eduxi,

I am he, who brought you up.

*Ignorant quidam res par-
vas, quod sapientem
non decet.*

*Novi, quid iste homo posset;
quod me terret.*

*Vidi Patrem tuum et Ma-
trem, qui sunt ægroti.*

*Ab honoribus et dilitiis
me abstinui, qui (or
quæ) sunt plerisq; fu-
nesti (or funesta).*

*Omnibus benefacere et
neminem contempnere
studui; quæ sunt lau-
dabilia.*

*3. Astrum quod (or quæ)
Luna vocatur est nobis
proximum.*

*Baia sunt quas (or quam)
nos Bathoniam voca-
mus.*

Some are ignorant of small
things, which does not
become a wise man.

I know what that Man is
able to do; which ter-
rifies me.

I have seen your Father
and Mother, who are
ill.

I have abstained from Ho-
nors and Riches, which
are fatal to most Men.

I have endeavored to do
good to all and despise
no Man; which Things
are laudable.

That heavenly Body which
is called the Moon, is
the nearest to us.

Baia is what we call Bath.

CHAPTER IV.

The Construction of Nouns.

1. **W**HEN two Nouns come together, and the
latter of them has the Word *of* before it,
it must be turned into the Genitive Case.

2. A Genitive Case is often put alone, *templum,*
filius, uxor, &c. being understood.

3. All Nouns may have a Genitive Case after them
signifying some Quality; it may also be put in
the Ablative.

4. When

4. When two Nouns meaning the same Thing are found together, they must be in the same Case, and are said to be put in Apposition.

5. Every Noun signifying a Relation may have a Dative Case after it.

Examples.

1. *Acus cuspis.*

Frondes Populi sunt bicolores.

Timor hostium.

2. *Estne hoc Divi Pauli?*
(sub. *templum.*)

Procedas ad Divæ Marri, et post gradus descendito.

Portia Catonis (sub. *filia.*)

Pericles Xantippi (sub. *filius.*)

3. *Ædes modicæ Magnitudinis* (or *modicâ magnitudine*) *habitat,*

Conduxit fundum miræ fertilitatis (or *mirâ fertilitate.*)

4. *Liberi mei, senectutis solatium, me deferuerunt.*

Arcom diruit, solum urbis propugnaculum.

Argentum, malorum omnium fontem, merito contemptit.

5. *Diu regiis partibus fatorum cum putabant.*

The point of a needle, or a needle's point.

The leaves of a Poplar are of two colors.

The fear of the enemies.

Is this St. Paul's? (understand church)

Go on to St. Mary's, and then go down the steps.

Portia the Daughter of Cato.

Pericles the Son of Xantippus.

He dwells in a house of moderate size.

He hired a farm of amazing fruitfulness.

My Children, the comfort of my age, have left me.

He pulled down the Castle, the only defence of the City.

He justly despised money, the source of every evil;

They long thought him attached to the Royal Party.

*Factioni Plebis patronum
se ostendit.*

He shews himself a Pa-
tron to the popular fa-
ction.

*Hoc nobis erat detrimen-
tum.*

This was an injury to us.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Construction of Adjectives.

And **F I R S T,**

Of the Genitive Case after Adjectives.

1. **A**DJECTIVES signifying Desire, Knowledge or Ignorance, and many others, which can be learned only from Observation, have a Genitive Case after them.
2. **A**djectives in *ax* have a Genitive Case after them.
3. All Adjectives signifying a Part of any Thing, among which all Numerals may be reckoned, may have a Genitive Plural following them.
4. **T**antum, *quantum*, *aliquid*, *nihil*, and some other similar Adjectives of the Neuter Gender, have a Genitive Case after them.

Examples.

*1. Omnes decet honestas
fama cupidos esse.*

It becomes all men to be
desirous of a good repu-
tation.

*Sum mihi conscius meæ
imbecillitatis.*

I am conscious of my own
weakness.

*Potesne esse tantarum
terum tam ignarus?*

Can you be so ignorant of
such important Things.

*Suarum facultatum dubius,
legato rem mandavit.*

Being doubtful of his own Abilities he committed the affair to a Deputy.

2. *Virtutis et Libertatis tenax.*

Tenacious of Virtue and Liberty.

Noverant eum esse vitiorum fugacem.

They knew him to be an avoider of Vice

3. *Solus antiquorum Regum,
qui Plebem elevarē studuit.*

The only one of the ancient Kings who endeavored to exalt the People.

*Quenam Philosophorum
maxime legis?*

Which of the Philosophers do you read most? He gave me some of his Books, and lent me the rest.

*Librorum suorum paucos
mihi dedit, ceteros
commodavit.*

How many Soldiers fell in the field? Of the Athenians 100; of the Lacedæmonians 200.

Quot militum in acie cediderunt? Atheniensium centum; Lacedæmoniorum ducenti.

Pour in as much wine, as I ordered before.

4. *Tantum vini infundas,
quantum ante jussi.*

If there be any virtue still left.

*Si superest adhuc aliquid
virtutis.*

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Dative Case after Adjectives.

1. **A**DJECTIVES signifying Advantage or Disadvantage, Pleasure or Pain, or any Kind of Relation have a Dative Case after them.

2. All Adjectives and likewise Substantives compounded of the Proposition *Con* require a Dative Case as signifying Relation.

3. Adjectives ending in *bilis* have a Dative Case after them.

Examples.

1. *Fuit hoc acerbum Patriæ, luctuosum suis, grave bonis omnibus.*

Publica ædificia sunt et utilia et honesta reipublicæ.

2. *Mihi erat in Americâ commilito.*

Olim tibi erat conservus.

Regi erat quodammodo cognatus.

3. *Arma sua nulli telo erant penetrabília.*

Ob scelera et audaciam cuique bono erat formidabilis.

It was bitter to his country, deplorable for his friend, and grievous to all good men.

Public buildings are both useful and honorable to the state.

He was a fellow soldier of mine in America.

He was formerly a fellow servant of yours.

He was somehow related to the King.

His armor was penetrable by no weapon.

On account of his crimes and audacity he was formidable to every good man.

III. THE STADIO

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Accusative Case after Adjectives.

1. **SUBSTANTIVES** which signify the measurement of any thing are put after Adjectives in the Accusative Case. The same likewise may be put in the Genitive or Ablative.

2. An Accusative Case is sometimes put after many Adjectives and Verbs (after the Manner of the Greeks) which may be said more properly to be governed by the Preposition *Kata* or *secundum* understood.

Examples.

1. *Novum Conclave ædificavit, longum quindecim pedes (or pedum, or pedibus) latum duodecim.*

Maximinus Imperator procerus erat octo Pedes, (or Pedum, or Pedibus,) et Dimidium, (or ii, or is.)

2. *Niger oculos. Rubet capillus.*

Cætera Graecus.

He built a new Room fifteen feet long, and twelve broad.

The Emperor Maximin was 8 Feet and a half high.

Black as to his Eyes, (or with black Eyes.) He is red as to his Hair, (or he has red Hair.)

In every Thing else a Græcian.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Ablative Case after Adjectives.

1. **ADJECTIVES** signifying Fulness or Emptiness, Plenty or Want, require an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive.

2. **Adjectives** govern an Ablative Case signifying the Cause generally known in English by the Signs *with, by or thro'*.

3. The Form or Manner of a Thing is put in the Ablative Case, after Substantives as well as **Adjectives.**

4. *Dignus*

4. *Dignus, Indignus, Præditus, Extorris*, have an Ablative Case after them. But note, that *Dignus* and *Indignus* have sometimes a Genitive.

5. Adjectives which signify any Affection of Mind or Body have an Ablative Case after them.

Examples.

1. *Sicilia est insula fæcunda segetis* (or *segete*.)

Qui sunt expertes Divitiis (or *Divitiarum*) à plerisque negliguntur.

Tota civitas est Seditione (or *Seditionis*) plena.

Omnibus rebus (or *omnium rerum*) *dives est, nisi contentâ mente* (or *contentæ mentis*.)

2. *Insanus factus est perpetuâ mæstia.*

Pallidus irâ. Incurvus senectute.

3. *Facies miris modis pallida.*

Quanquam patriâ Britanus, Religione erat Catholicus.

Vestitu Miles.
Benignitate tibi semper Pater fuit.

4. *Patriâ extorris Helvetiam profugit.*

Julius Cæsar pluri mis virtutibus et vitiis erat præditus.

Sicily is an Island fruitful in Corn.

They who are without Riches are overlooked by most People.

The whole City is full of Sedition.

He is rich in every thing but a contented Mind.

He grew mad thro' constant Melancholy:

Pale with Anger. Bent with Age.

A Face pale in a wonderful manner.

Tho' a Briton by Country, he was a Catholick by Religion.

A Soldier by his dress. He was always a Father to you in kindness.

Being banished from his Country he fled into Switzerland.

Julius Cæsar was endowed with many Virtues and Vices.

Recisti indigna majoribus tuis (or majorum tuo- rum.)	You have done things unworthy of your An- cestors.
Genere suo se dignum of- tendebat.	He shewed himself wor- thy of his Family.
5. <i>Äger pedibus. Inquietus animo.</i>	Disordered in his Feet. Restless in Mind.
Homo erat moribus libe- ratis et virtute severus.	He was a Man liberal in his Manners, and rigid in Virtue.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Comparatives and Superlatives.

1. COMPARATIVES and Superlatives have a Genitive Case Plural after them, and must be put in the same Gender with that Genitive Case.
2. Comparatives, when they are followed by the English Word *than*, require the Substantive which follows to be put in the Ablative Case. Otherwise it is expressed by the Conjunction *quam*, which couples the same Cases.
3. These two Ablatives *estate* and *natu* may follow *major*, *maximus*, *minor*, *minimus*.
4. If a Substantive or an Adjective specifying the Excess follow a Comparative or a Superlative, it is put in the Ablative Case.

Examples

Examples.

1. *Centurionum fortissimi occisi erant.* The bravest of the Captains were slain.

Tempestatum Aëstas est jucundissima. The Summer is the most agreeable of the Seasons.

Eorum, qui navim conscenderint, pauciores reversi sunt, quam qui naufragio perierint. Of those, who went on board Ship, there were fewer returned than those who perished by Shipwreck.

2. *Ego cā aetate eram te procerior, (or procerior quam tu.)* At that Age I was much taller than you.

Mortuus est opinione ditionis. He died richer than was thought.

Ostendisti te prudentiorem amicis (or quam amici.) You have shewn yourself more prudent than your Friends.

3. *Agre tulit; neque id injuria, nam aetate (or natu) maximus est.* He was offended; and not without Reason for he was eldest.

Quanquam minor aetate (or natu) videatur, re ipsa major est. Tho' he appears younger, he is really older.

4. *Tanto melius.* So much the better.

Quo potentior eo longe periculosa fuit. As he was more powerful, by so much was he far more dangerous.

Non dimidio pede majus est quam prius. It is not half a Foot larger than it was before.

Quantum fuit tui libri pretium? Duobus solidis minus quam tui. What was the Price of your Book? Less by two Shillings than that of yours.

CHAPTER X.

Of Pronouns.

1. *Hic* and *Ille* are frequently referred to two Persons or Things which went before; and must be rendered *hic, the one*; *ille, the other*.
2. *Meus, Tuus, Suis, Noster, Vester*, are frequently used in the Plural Number without a Substantive, *Friends, Relations, Party or Sect*, being understood.

Examples.

1. *Cato et Cæsar multum
discrepabant: hic li-
beralitate; ille nihil
lardiando gloriam est
adeptus.*

2. *Abi domum; et ibi
tuos consulas.*

*Veteres Stoici non mul-
tum a vestris disre-
pant.*

*Humanitas serò apud
nostròs est inducta.*

*Pudet hæc melius fieri
apud Mahumetistas,
quam apud nostròs.*

Cato and Caesar differed
much from each other :
the one obtained Glory
by Liberality, the other
by giving away nothing.
Go home; and there con-
sult your Friends.

The ancient Stoic Philo-
sophers do not much
differ from those of your
Sect.

Good-breeding was late
introduced among our
Countrymen.

It is a Shame that these
Things should be done
better among Mahome-
tans, than among those
of our Religion.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Passive Voice.

1. VERBS of the Passive Voice have an Ablative Case after them (signifying the Agent) generally with the Prepositions *à* or *ab*, but sometimes without.—Instead of which Ablative the Poets sometimes use the Dative as Virgil, *nec cernitur ulli.*

Examples.

1. *Nihil potest dici, quod non ab aliquo fit dictum anteà.*

Ira minimè viro (or à viro) gravi est indulgenda.

Signum à militibus sublatum est.

Nothing can be said, which has not been said by some one before.

Anger is by no Means to be indulged by a serious Man.

The Signal was hoisted by the Soldiers.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Nominative Case after the Verb.

1. *SUM, I am, requires the same Case after it as before it.*

2. These Verbs passive *Nominor, vocor* and others of a like Signification, as *scribor, salutor, habeor, existimor, &c.* follow the same Rule.

3. Likewise Verbs neuter may have the same Case after them as before them.
4. Almost all Verbs active and passive may have an Adjective following them, which shall be in the same Case with the Substantive, which governs the Verb.
5. But note, That in all the foregoing Rules, if any other Case, except the Nominative, goes before the Infinitive Mood, the Word that follows may be in the Accusative Case.

Examples.

1. *Omnes homines sunt naturā mali.*
Mirum est, tot præclaros Scriptores esse pene ignotos.
2. *Si inter quosdam, velis (sub te) videri sapientem nihil loquere.*
Sunt qui se haberi honestos satis esse existimant.
3. *Dormioi Rex, expergescatus sum Mendicus.*
Quietus vixit, quietus mortuus est.
Ibam illi obvius.
Decidit præcepit.
4. *Rogatus sum (sub ego) proximus meam sententiam.*
Audiui primus de hac victoriā.
5. *Nunquam tibi continget esse contentum (or contento.)*

- All Men are by Nature bad.
It is wonderful that so many excellent Writers are almost unknown.
- If you wish to appear wise among some People, say nothing.
There are some, who think it enough to be accounted good men.
- I slept a King, I waked a Beggar.
He lived in quiet, and died in quiet.
I met him.
He fell down headlong.
I was next asked my Opinion.
- I was the first who heard of this Victory.
It will never be your Lot to be contented.

Expedit bonis (or bonas) <i>esse vobis.</i>	It is worth your while to be good Women.
Interest Magistratus vi- deri pii (or pium.)	It is the Business of the Magistrate to appear pious.
Si mihi liceat ambulare otioso (or otiosum) ibo tecum.	If I may walk at my Le- isure, I will go with you.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Genitive Case after the Verb.

1. THE Verb *Sum* has a Genitive Case after it, when it signifies *Possession*, *Duty* or *Quality*.
2. Verbs of *accounting* or *esteeming*, such as *facio*, *estimo*, *pendo*, *curo*, *puto*, are followed by these and such like Substantives in the Genitive Case, *flocci*, *nauci*, *nibili*, *pili*, *assis*, *lucri*, *sumpti*, *teruncii*, and likewise by many Adjectives as *hujus*, *magni*, *parvi*, *tanti*, *quanti*, &c. without a Substantive.
3. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *warning*, *acquitting* and the like have a Genitive Case following them signifying the Fault, or an Ablative with the Preposition *de*.
4. But the Substantive *crimen*, and these Adjectives *uterque*, *nullus*, *neuter*, *alter*, *alius*, *ambo*, &c. as often as they agree with *crimine* or *criminibus* understood are used in the Ablative Case only, with or without the Prep. *de*.

5. *Satago, misereor, miseresco*, have a Genitive Case after them.

6. *Reminiscor, obliuistor, memini, recordor*, take a Genitive or an Accusative Case after them.

7. *Potior* requires a Genitive or an Ablative.

Examples.

1. *Minorca est regis Britanniae.*

Otioſi est alios, qui ope indigeant, curare.

Tyrannorum est, suas voluptates alienis preferre.

2. *Quod superest, id omne lucri facias.*

Inter Romanas legiones, arcus nihil fuit habitus.

Non sine causa opiniones hominum parvi puto.

Dolorem didici parvi facere, nec voluptatem pluris aestino.

3. *Ipſum Regem vidimus in iuſtitia (or de iuſtitia) condennatum.*

De capiſſandæ reipublicæ conſilio (or conſiliis) acuſatus est.

Hoc te criminē absolvō.

Minorca belongs to the King of Great-Britain. It is the Duty of a Man of Leisure to look after those who want Assistance.

It is the Quality of Tyrants to prefer their own Pleasures to those of others. You may reckon every Thing that remains to be gain.

Among the Roman Legions, the Bow was in no Esteem.

Not without Reason, do I hold the Opinions of Men to be of little Consequence.

I have learned to disregard Pain, nor do I make any more Account of Pleasure.

We have seen a King himself condemned for injustice.

He was accused of an intention to seize upon the Common-Wealth.

I acquit you of this Crime.

4. *Eodem (or de eodem) accusatus est, quo Pater ante.*

Quanquam de duobus fuit accusatus, utroque, (or de utroque) absoluerunt Judices.

5. *Recordare istum diem (or istius diei).*

Faciam, ut hujus loci (or hunc locum) semper memineris.

Reminiscere priorum sæculorum (or priora sæcula) et tuo contentatus esse disces.

6. *Hujus hæreditatis (or hæc hæreditate) sperabas potiri.*

He was accused of the same Crime as his Father was before.

Tho' he was accused of two Crimes, the Judges acquitted him of both.

Remember that Day.

I will make you remember this Place for ever.

Remember former Ages, and you will learn to be contented with your own.

You hoped to enjoy this Inheritance.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Dative Case after the Verb.

1. **M**OST Verbs, when followed by a Noun, which is preceded in English by *to* or *for*, require the Noun to be put in the Dative Case.

2. And many Verbs which appear in English to require an Accusative Case, must have a Dative; which must be learned by Observation and the Assistance of a Dictionary.

3. Verbs compounded with these Prepositions *Præ*, *Ad*, *Con*, *Sub*, *Ante*, *Post*, *Ob*, *In*, *Inter* govern a Dative Case.

4. All Verbs compounded of *Satis*, *bene*, *male* require a Dative Case.

5. *Sum* and all its Compounds, except *Possum*, may have a Dative Case.

6. The Verb *Sum* and several others besides their usual Dative have also a Dative Case sometimes following them, which should seem more regularly to be put in the Nominative or Accusative.

7. The third Person and Infinitive Mood of *Sum* have a Dative Case after them, when used in the Sense of *having*.

Examples.

1. <i>Non tibi ambulo.</i> <i>Hoc mihi dedit.</i> <i>Si non mihi promisces,</i> <i>non agerem ferrem.</i>	I don't walk for you. He gave it to me. If you had not promised it to me, I should not have taken it ill.
2. <i>Qui benigno domino ser-</i> <i>vit, gratiam vicissim</i> <i>accipiet.</i> <i>Pecuniae omnia obtene-</i> <i>rant, virtuti resistunt.</i>	Why do you tell this to me? He who serves a kind Master, will receive a Favour in return. Every thing obeys Money and opposes Virtue.
3. <i>Manum ferulae subduximus.</i> <i>Ipse aeger pedibus lega-</i> <i>tum exercitui prefecit.</i> <i>Impendet omnibus pericu-</i> <i>lugh.</i>	We have submitted our Hand to the Ferula. He himself being disor- dered in his Feet, ap- pointed a Lieutenant over the Army. Danger hangs over all.

4. Si tuæ ipsius Conscientiæ
satisficeris, quid am-
plius faciendum re-
stat.

*Juveni discedenti bene-
dixit.*

Ne mihi hoc malefacias.

5. Nisi me animus fallit,
erit tibi deinceps, quod-
cunque velis.

*Ut vales? Numquid tibi
deest?*

Quæso, quid tibi est?

*Tantorum honorum ne
unus quidam exuli fu-
perebat.*

6. Per magno erit incitamento
si præmium proposu-
eris.

*Malè timeo, ne hoc de-
cori nostrowerat.
Do tibi vestem pignori.*

*Adeone rem redire, ut
hoc tibi laudi ducas.*

7. Nihil esse mihi Religio
est dicere.

*Sunt senectuti, quædam
Voluptates.*

*Sunt senectuti, quædam
Voluptates.*

If you have satisfied your
own Conscience, what
farther remains to be
done.

He blessed the young Man
as he was departing.

Do not do me this Injury.
Unless my Mind deceives
me, he will be to you
hereafter, whatever you
wish.

How do you do? Do you
want any thing?

I pray, what is the Mat-
ter with you?

Of such great Honors, not
even one was left to
him when he was ba-
nished.

It will be a great Encou-
ragement if you propose
a Reward.

I am sadly afraid, that this
will prove our disgrace.

I give you my Garment as
a Pledge.

That Things should come
to such a Pass, as for
you to think this a Mat-
ter of praise for you.

I make a great Scruple of
saying that I have no-
thing.

Old Age has some Plea-
sures.

CHAP-

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Accusative Case after the Verb.

1. **E**VERY Verb Active may govern an Accusative Case.
2. Some Verbs Neuter admit an Accusative Case after them, when the Verb and the Noun are of similar Significations.
3. An Accusative is frequently put after a Verb of Motion, the Preposition *ad* being understood.
4. Verbs of teaching, or admonishing, asking, and cloathing, may have two Accusatives following them.
5. The same Verbs have an Accusative Case after their Passive Voices.

Examples.

1. *Idem donum utriusque dedit.*

Hoc mihi velim ignoscas.

Quantam fenestram nequitiae patefecisti?

2. *Duram Servitutem ambitioni tum serviebat.*

Singulare somnium hesterna nocte somniabam.

He gave the same Gift to each.

I wish you would forgive me this.

What Room you have given for Villainy?

He was at that Time serving a hard servitude to Ambition.

I dreamt last Night a strange Dream.

3. <i>Omnes imperatores et Legati statim Romam sunt profecti.</i>	All the Generals and Lieutenants immediately went to Rome.
- <i>Cum primum veni domum, tibi misi literas.</i>	As soon as I came home, I sent a Letter to you.
4. <i>Veterem Praeceptorem Musicam et Geometriam docuit.</i>	He taught his old Master Music and Geometry.
<i>Ridiculum est te istud me admonere.</i>	It is ridiculous for you to put me in mind of this.
<i>Induit se calceos.</i>	He put on his Shoes.
<i>Unum hoc te rogabo.</i>	I will ask you this one Thing.
5. <i>Rogatus meam sententiam ita respondi.</i>	Being asked my Opinion, I thus answered.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Ablative Case after the Verb.

EVERY Verb admits an Ablative Case after it signifying

1. <i>The Instrument of Action</i>	} known by the Signs with, by, in, or thro'.
2. <i>The Cause of Action</i>	
3. <i>The Manner of Action</i>	
4. <i>All Substantives or Adjectives expressive of Price</i> are put in the Ablative Case, Except <i>Tanti, quanti, pluris, Minoris, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, tantivis, tantidem</i> , which are used when without a Substantive, in the Genitive Case	

3. Verbs of abounding and wanting and the like have an Ablative Case after them.

But some of these admit a Genitive Case among the Poets, as Virgil, *Impletuit veteris Bacchus.*

6. *Fungor, fruor, utor* and some others govern an Ablative Case.

7. Verbs which have a Comparative Signification take an Ablative Case after them specifying the Quantity of Excess.

8. When an Ablative Case makes a separate Portion of a Sentence it is said to be *put absolute.*

9. Verbs which signify any Affection of Mind or Body, may have an Ablative Case after them.

Note, The Poets in Imitation of the Greeks change this Ablative into an Accusative. *Candet dantes, Rubet capillos.*

Examples.

1. *Peregrinas Linguas memoriam discimus.*

Baculo cum verberabat.

2. *Omnes laetantur adventante Pace.*

3. *Aviditate summam huncinias in naves aferuntur.*

Totâ erras viâ.

4. *Milites gregarii quinque Anglicis Denarius per diem vivunt.*

We learn foreign Tongues by Memory.

He beat him with a Stick.

All Men are pleased with the approaching Peace.

Men go on board Ship with the greatest Eagerness.

You are entirely wrong.

A common Soldier lives for five English Pence a Day.

Si opiniones hominum
nihili fecissemus par-
vo (or *parvo pretio*)
constaret vita.

Quanti has nugas emisti?
pluris quam duobus
aureis.

Quanticunque id tibi stetit,
si eo non indigeres,
emisti caro.

5. *Caret opibus.*
Amore abundas, Antipho.

Homines nequissimi te
onerant mendaciis.

6. *Tuum est officio paren-
tis fungi.*

Liceat mihi silentio frui.
Iis bonis, quae Deus dat,
uti nec abuti decet.

*Veseci herbis potius quam
carnibus saluberrimum
est.*

Bonus es, qui amicum
tantis laudibus digneris.

7. *Solitam hominum pro-
ceritatem uno pede ex-
cessit.*

*Victoriam reportavit colli-
spatio.*

8. *Conjuratione jam detecta,
plerique exulabant.*

*Urbe capti, totum reg-
num breve se tradidit.*

*Fugato jam, quod paulo
reflexebat exercitus, cæ-
des cæpta est.*

next

If we disregarded the Op-
nions of Men, Life would
be of little Expence.

For how much did you
buy these Trifles? For
more than two Guineas.

Whatever that cost you,
if you did not want it,
you bought it dear.

He is without wealth.
You abound in Love, An-
tipho.

Vile Men load you with
Lies.

It is your Business to per-
form the Duty of a Parent
Let me enjoy Silence.

It is right to use those good
things, which God gives,
and not abuse them.

It is most wholesome to
eat Herbs rather than
Flesh.

You are kind, to think
your Friend worthy of
such Praises.

He exceeded the usual
Height of Men by one
Foot.

He won by the Space of
a Neck.

The Conspiracy being now
detected, the greater Part
were banished.

The City being taken, the
whole Kingdom in a
short Time submitted.

That Part of the Army,
which resisted for some
Time being now put to
flight, the Slaughter be-
gan.

9. *Ægrotas animo magis quam corpore.* You are more sick in Mind than in Body.
Pede dextro fauciatus erat. He was wounded in his Right Foot.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the Infinitive Mood--Gerunds and Supines.

1. **A**N Infinitive Mood may follow after many Verbs and Adjectives, and sometimes after Substantives.
2. The Gerund in *di* is to be considered as the Genitive Case of a Noun, and may therefore be the latter of two Substantives (by the 12th Rule of Chapter IVth) or follow an Adjective (according to the 1st and 2d Rules of the Vth Chapter.)

N. B. The Poets use the Infinitive Mood instead of the Gerund in *di*, as *studium quibus arva tueri*.—Virg.
3. The Gerund in *do* has the same Construction as an Ablative Case.
4. The Gerund in *dum* is the same as an Accusative Case, and is always governed by a Preposition.
5. Gerunds may govern the same Cases as the Verbs from whence they are declined, as may be seen in the former Examples.
6. When

6. When a Substantive in the Accusative Case should follow a Gerund, the Gerund is often changed into the Participle in *dus* agreeing with the Substantive.

7. The supine in *um* is used instead of the Infinitive Mood active, after all Verbs signifying Motion to a Place and governs the same Case. But the Poets use the Infinitive Mood after Verbs of Motion.

8. The supine in *u* is used after Adjectives instead of the Infinitive Mood passive.

Examples.

1. *Vix possum conjectare, unde hic morbus ortus sit.*

Videtur plures linguas scire, quam quisquam alius.

Jucundissimum est meminisse et laborum et voluptatum.

Meditatur esse affabilis.

Inutile est hic diutius morari.

2. *Discendi studium, ad scientiam citè perducet*
Voluptas visendi peregrinas regiones cum quodam periculo permisit est.

Fidendi militibus suis incertus ad privatam vitam se recepit.

I can scarce conjecture, from whence this Disorder had its Rise.

He appears to know more Languages than any one else.

It is very pleasing to remember both Toils and Pleasures.

He is thinking of being affable.

It is useless to wait here any longer.

The desire of learning will soon lead to Science.

The Pleasure of seeing Foreign Countries is mingled with some Danger.

Being doubtful of trusting to his Soldiers, he took himself to a private Life.

*Adeundi domum cupidus,
sed videndi patrem ti-
midus, singulare con-
filium cepit.*

3. *Inserviendo humillimis,
potentiores adulando,
in hunc modum sua-
res crevit.*

*Recte scribendi ratio
cum loquendo conjuncta
est.*

4. *Inter epulandum dulcis-
est Musica.*

*Ob resistendum auctoritati,
invisus pluribus fac-
tus est.*

6. *Et Industria et ingenii-
um necessaria sunt ad
formandos Oratores (in-
stead of ad formandum
Oratores.)*

*Regem bonum oportet
fusciendi belli timidum
esse (instead of fusci-
piendi bellum.)*

*Ab educandis suis liberis
leges eum prohibue-
runt (instead of ab
educando suos liberos.)*

7. *Dum in vino erat, abiit
speculatum hostes.*

*Ascendit summum ma-
lum dormitum.*

*Missus est imperatum novis
Militibus.*

8. *Difficile est auditu.*

*Præceps collis oppositus
est, periculosis aditu.*

Being desirous of going home, but fearful of seeing his Father, he took a strange Resolution.

His Fortune increased to this Degree by being subservient to the meanest, and flattering the more powerful.

The Method of Writing well is a-kin to Speaking.

Music is agreeable at Feasting.

He became hateful to many, on Account of his resisting Authority.

Both Industry and Genius are necessary to form Orators.

A good King ought to be fearful of undertaking a War.

The Laws hindered him from educating his own Children.

When he was in Liquor he went to view the Enemy.

He went up to the Top of the Mast to sleep.

He was sent to command the new raised Soldiers.

It is hard to be heard.

A steep Hill was in the Way, dangerous to be approached.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Construction of Participles.

1. PARTICLES govern the same Cases as their Verbs.
2. But some Participles may be used as Adjectives and govern a Genitive Case.
3. The Participles of the Passive Voice have a Dative Case after them signifying the Agent.
4. The Participle in *dus* generally means *Necessity* or *Duty*.

Examples.

1. *Offendimus* eam studi-
osè *telam* *texentem*.

Plerosque cernes suæ
tantum utilitati *inser-
vientes*.

Ætate maturâ *decessit*,
summis republicæ
muneribus *functus*.

Profecturus *Franciam* man-
dato *Principiis* est *de-
tentus*.

2. *Alieni appetens*, *fui* *pro-
fusus*.

Inexpertus *belli*.

3. *Accidit* *casus*, *enique*
bono *deplorandus*.

We found her busily weay-
ing a Web.

You will find most Men
subservient only to their
own Interests.

He died at a mature Age,
having discharged the
highest Offices of the
State.

Being about to go into
France, he was detained
by Order of the Prince.
Greedy of another's; pro-
digal of his own.

Unexperienced in War.
An Accident happened,
to be lamented by every
good man.

Salute jam fibi ipsi despe-
ratā, Rex se in Scoto-
rum manus tradidit.

4. Ratio de integro ineun-
da est mihi.

O beati dies! nunquam
fine tristitiae quādam
recordāndi.

Quocunque incidit in
mentem, notandum est
in libro.

His Safety being now de-
spaired of by himself,
the King deliver'd him-
self up into the Hands
of the Scots.

I must begin my Scheme
afresh.

Happy Days; never to be
remembered without a
Kind of Melancholy.

Whatever comes into the
Mind should be marked
down in a Book.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of Nouns signifying Time and Place.

1. **SUBSTANTIVES** signifying any Point of Time and answering to the Question *when?* are put in the Ablative Case.
2. Those Substantives which signify Duration of Time, answering to the Question *how long?* are put in the Accusative Case.
3. Substantives signifying Distance, answering to the Question *how far?* are put in the Accusative or Ablative Case.
4. Names of Cities or Towns, answering to the Question *where?* are put in the Ablative or Dative Case.

Except all Names of Places of the first and second Declensions Singular Number, which must be in the Genitive Case, and these four Genitives *Humi, Domi, Militiae, Belli.*

5. When

5. When Motion *to* a Place is signified, the Noun is put in the Accusative Case, with or without a Preposition.

6. When Motion *from* a Place is signified, the Noun is put in the Ablative Case, with or without a Preposition.

Examples.

1. *Quotā horā iterum te videbo? Undecimā.*

At what o'Clock shall I see you again? At Eleven.

Decessit quadragesimo quarto anno ætatis.

He died in the 44th Year of his Age.

Per dies quindecem nocte dieque perpetuo vigilabat.

He was constantly awake Night and Day for 15 Days.

2. *Sex horas quotidie dormio.*

I sleep six Hours a Day.

Ducentos quadraginta quatuor annos duravit Romæ regium imperium.

Regal Government continued at Rome 244 Years.

Tria hominum sæcula vixit Nestor.

Nestor lived three Ages of Man.

Quot annos natus es? quinquaginta annos sum natus.

How old are you? I am 50 Years old.

3. *Quinque milia (or milibus) ab urbe Londono aberamus.*

We were five Miles distant from London.

Haud tria statia (or tribus stadiis) distant ædes vestræ à mari.

Your House is not three Furlongs distant from the Sea.

4. *Terentius natus erat Carthaginē (or Carthagini.)*

Terence was born at Carthage.

Dum rure (or ruri) habitatbat, nullo morbo laborabat.

While he lived in the Country, he was ill of no Disorder.

Cum esset Tybure (or Tyburi) nuncium accepit.
Statuit haud diutiūs
commorari Athenis.
Eram Londini, quo tempore Rex prior decepsit.
Antiquarum rerum notitia vigere debet Roma.

Unā semper militiæ et domi fuimus.

5. Iter facientes, Oxonium pervenimus.

Ea classis, tempestate quādam jacta, Syracusas forebatur.

6. Bristolia prefaci ad Valliam proiecti sumus.

Ab Indis occidentalibus missus est nuncius.

When he was at Tybure he heard the News.
He determined not to wait any longer at Athens.
I was in London at the Time the late King died.
The Knowledge of Antiquity ought to flourish at Rome.

We were always together at War and at home.

Going on our Journey, we came to Oxford.

The Fleet, being tost about by a Tempest, was driven to Syracuse.

Departing from Bristol, we sailed to Wales.

A Messenger was sent from the West-Indies.

CHAPTER XX.

Of Verbs--*Impersonal.*

1. VERBS Impersonal have no Nominative Case before them.
2. Very many Verbs which are not impersonals are yet sometimes used impersonally.
3. Verbs Active and sometimes Verbs Neuter are used impersonally in the Passive Voice.
4. *Interest* and *refert* govern a Genitive Case, except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nistra*, *vestra*, *cuja*. They are besides followed by these Genitives *Tanti*, *quanti*, *magni*, *parvi*, *quanticunque*, *tantidem*. Other Verbs impersonal govern different Cases as will be learnt from Observation.

*Examples.*1. *Tædet me tui.**Villam non procul ab
Urbe sitam esse oportet.**Qualis fuerit ejus exitus
parum liquet.
Lucefit. Vesperafit.**Pluit. Fulgurat.*2. *Fieri potest.**Des mihi, istud flabel-
lum, si placet.**Eft aliquid, nosci no-
mine.*3. *Fertur, navalia de In-
dustriâ incensa fuisse.**Agitur de re meâ.**Actum est de re meâ.**Eundum est (sub: nobis)**Diambulandum est (sub:
mihi)**Vivitur nunc pluriſ quam
olim (sub. ab omnibus)**Venimus erat ad tertium
lapidem cum subito
conversi sumus.*4. *Magni refert Agricolarum,
solennes pluvias Au-
tumno cadete.**Tuane Interferit? Magni.**Si cælum ruat, non futu-
refert.**Quanti nostra interfuerit,
vix adhuc scire pos-
sumus.*

I am weary of you.

A Country-House ought
not to be situated far
from a City.It is not clear of what Na-
ture was his End.It grows light. It grows
dark.

It rains. It lightens.

It may be done.

Give me that Fan; if you
please.It is something to be
known by Name.It is reported, that the
Docks were set on fire
on Purpose.

My Affairs are at Stake.

It is all over with my Af-
fairs.

We must go.

I must walk about.

People live at a greater
Expence now than for-
merly.We were come to the third
Mile Stone, when we
suddenly turned about.It is of great Consequence
to Farmers that the re-
gular Rains should fall
in Autumn.Does it concern you?
Very much.If the Sky should tumble
down, it will not affect
them.How much Consequence
it was to us, we can as
yet scarce tell.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of Adverbs.

1. *En* and *Ecce* are followed by a Nominative Case and sometimes by an Accusative.
2. Many Adverbs of Place have a Genitive Case after them.
3. A Genitive Case follows some Adverbs of Time.
4. Most Adverbs signifying Quantity, have a Genitive Case following them.
5. *Instar* and *Ergo* govern a Genitive Case.—But note, *Instar* is sometimes construed as an indeclinable Noun, governed by the Preposition *ad*.
6. Adverbs govern the same Cases as the Adjectives from whence they are derived.
7. Adverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are followed by the same Cases as Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

Examples.

1. *Ecce pater tuus.*
Ecce illum, quem quaeris.
2. *En aedes magnificæ.*
Postquam nusquam loci eum invenerunt, reversi sunt domum.

<p>Here is your Father. Here is the Man, you are looking for.</p>	<p>Here is a noble House. When they found him nowhere they returned home.</p>
---	---

*Ubi nàm gentium securior
rem vitam agamus,
quam in Britanaià?*

*3. Pridiè immaturi ejus
exitùs, supra modum
tristis videbatur.*

*Eram tunc temporis stu-
diosus famæ.*

*4. Abundè fabularum audi-
vimus.*

*Satis Divitiarum super-
funt.*

*5. Platonem sequor, qui
mihi *instar cæterorum
omnium* est.*

*Navis primi ordinis in-
star Castelli est.*

*Vallis ad *instar castrorum*
clauditur.*

Honoris ergo tui hoc feci.

*6. Eamus obviam illis.
Vivit inutiliter patriæ
injucundè fibi.*

*7. Studebant veteres accu-
satio ratius hodiernis.*

*Gratissime omnium pro-
pinchorum meorum
fecisti.*

*Horum trium scripto-
rum tanto plenius Ari-
stoteles rem tractavit
quanto ingenio ma-
jore fuit.*

*8. Aristoteles rem tractavit
quanto ingenio ma-
jore fuit.*

*9. Aristoteles rem tractavit
quanto ingenio ma-
jore fuit.*

Where in the World can
we live more securely,
than in Britain?

The Day before his un-
timely End, he appear-
ed beyond Measure
Melancholy.

I was at that Time studi-
ous of Fame.

We have heard Abun-
dance of Fables.

Riches enough are left.

I follow Plato, who is to
me as much as all the
rest.

A Ship of the first Rate,
is as big as a Castle.

It is inclosed with
Trenches like a Camp.

I did it, for the Sake of
honoring you.

Let us go to meet them.
He lives uselessly to his
Country, and unplea-
santly to himself.

The Ancients studied more
accurately than the Mo-
derns.

You have acted most a-
greeably of all my Re-
lations.

Of these three Writers,
Aristotle has treated
the Subject so much
more fully, as he was
a greater Genius.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of Conjunctions.

1. TWO or more Sentences are coupled together by a Conjunction.

2. Conjunctions couple likewise single Words.

3. The Conjunctions *ut* and *ne* when they signify the Reason *why?* always require a Subjunctive Mood.

1. *Hoc audito, statim est collapsa, qui que videntur cumstant, mortuam credebant.*

Ausulta, et jam postremo loquaris.

Roma et Athenae celeberrimae erant civitates.

Quod in te est, auxiliare miseris et pauperibus.

Nemini nisi propinquis suis, copiam et aliquid dedit.

2. *Miserunt nuncium, ut rem, ita ut erat acta, narraret.*

Proficiisci cupio, ne diutius in incerto maneam.

Examples.

Having heard this, she immediately fainted, and those who stood round thought her dead.

Hear me and I will speak now for the last Time.

Rome and Athens were very celebrated Cities.

As far as in your lies, assist the Unhappy and the Poor.

He gave Permission to none but his Relations to speak to him.

They sent a Messenger, that he might tell the Circumstances of the Affair.

I desire to go, that I may not wait any longer in Uncertainty.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of Prepositions.

1. A Preposition, when compounded with a Verb, sometimes governs the same Case, as when uncompounded.
2. *In*, when it signifies *into*, *towards*, or *against*, governs an Accusative Case; otherwise an Ablative.

Examples.

1. <i>Amoveri cupiunt tam tristi spectaculo.</i>	They wish to be removed from so melancholy a Sight.
<i>Expulsus patria, abilit militatum.</i>	Being expelled from his Country, he went to war.
12. <i>In Siciliam discessus, ascendit nave.</i>	Being going into Sicily, he went on board Ship.
<i>In inimicos mediocris eme gessit.</i>	He behaved himself moder- ately towards his Enemies.
Plurimas Orationes in <i>Verrem</i> scriptis Cicero.	Cicero wrote many Ora- tions against Verres.
<i>In ipsa Libertate, sunt quædam incommoda.</i>	There are some inconve- niences in Liberty itself.
<i>Qui in periculis versan- tis war, fortitudinem li- cet discere.</i>	They who are conversant with Dangers may learn Valor.
<i>In media urbe, oratio- nem habuit.</i>	He made a Speech in the Middle of the City.

C H A P.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

Of Interjections.

1. THE Interjections *O!* and *Proh!* may have after it a Nominative, an Accusative, or a Vocative Case. — *Note*, Every Vocative Case depends upon *O!* either expressed or understood.
2. *Heu* may have after it a Nominative or Accusative.
3. *Hei* and *Væ* require a Dative Case after them.

Examples.

1. *Oh! festus dies!*
O! Curas hominum!
Proh! Deum atque hominum fidem!
Proh! Dei immortales!
O Pater! itane tandem est?
Proh! supreme Jupiter!
2. *Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!*
Heu me miserum!
3. *Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis!*
Væ misero mihi! quanta de spe decidi!

- O! joyful Day!*
O! the Cares of Men!
O! the Faith of Men and Gods!
O! immortal Gods!
O! my Father! is it come to this at last?
O! supreme Jupiter!
Alas, his Piety! alas, his ancient Faith!
Alas me unhappy!
Alas me! that Love is not to be cured by any Herbs!
Alas me unhappy! from what a Hope am I fallen!

PAR T III.

CHAPTER I.

Of Latin Verse.

A Foot is a certain Number of Syllables long - or short -: There are two kinds of them, a Dactyl - - of three Syllables, the first long, the other two short, as *Carmina*; and a Spondee - - of two Syllables both long, as *longos*. Of a mixture of these two kinds of Feet *Hexameters* and *Pentameters*, usually called *long* and *short* *verses* are composed.

An Hexameter Verse consists of six Feet. The last foot but one must be a Dactyl, and the last a Spondee, the other four may be Dactyls or Spondees at pleasure. As

Hanc tūā | Penēlō|pē lēn|tō tībī | mīttīt U|lysse ✓

A Pentameter or short verse has five feet: it is divided into two Parts; the first consists of two feet, Dactyls or Spondees at pleasure, and a long Syllable; the last part must be two Dactyls and a long Syllable. As

Nīl mībī | rēscri|bās || attāmēn | ip̄sē vē|nī.

A Spondee is sometimes to be found in the fifth foot instead of a Dactyl. As

Chara Deūm soboles, magnum Jovis īcrēmentum.

The last Syllable of every verse is accounted long or short, at pleasure. As

Blandaque cum multā thura dedisse prece.

where the last Syllable is accounted long, tho' it be in itself short. ✓

When one Vowel comes before another in a different word, the first Vowel is cut off, and considered as nothing. As

Arma a|mens sumo.

This sometimes happens between two Vowels in the same word, as in these words,

Dii, iidem, deinceps, semianimis.

Heu! and *O!* are never cut off. And sometimes they take the Liberty to preserve a long Vowel from being cut off. As

Semivir occubuit in Lethifer] o. E | veno.

The Letter *M* and its preceding Vowel are cut off at the end of a word, whenever the next word begins with a Vowel. As

Mōnstrum hōr | rēndum in| forme ingens cui lumens ademptum. ✓

In Latin Verse *H* is considered as no letter at all.

Two Syllables are sometimes contracted into one by the Figure *Synæresis*. As
Alvēariā for *ālvēariā*; *āriētē* for *āriētē*.

One Syllable is sometimes resolved into two, by the Figure *Diæresis*.

Debuerant fūsos ēuōlūissē fūsos, for *ēvōlvissē*

A short Syllable at the end of a word, when it begins a foot, is sometimes made long by the Figure *Cæsura*. As

Omnia vincit a|mōr ēt | nos cedamus amōri. ✓

CHAPTER II.

Of the Quantity of first and middle Syllables.

IT is necessary for dividing a Verse into its several Feet, to know the Length or Shortness of every Syllable, which is called its Quantity.

The

The Quantity of the first and middle Syllables of words is known, either 1. by Position; 2. by one Vowel's being before another; 3. by a Diphthong; 4. by Rule; or 5. by Custom.

I. 1. Position is when a vowel comes before two Consonants, either in the same or in different words, or before a double consonant, in which case the vowel is long. As in *vēntus*, *āccipe nēglēxit*.—*Ferte citi ferrum*; *date telā*, *scandite muros*.

2. If a short vowel comes before a mute and a liquid, it may be made long. As *tenēbræ* or *tenēbræ*: but if the vowel be of itself long, it is never made short, as *arātrum* never *arātrum*, *mātris* never *mātris*.

II. 1. A vowel, when it comes before another vowel, is short.—*Dēus*, *pius*, *āhenus*.

2. Except the Genitives of those Pronouns and Adjectives which form their genitives in *ius*, as *illius*, *ullius*, &c. In these *i* is common, i. e. long or short at pleasure, except *alterius*, which is always short, and *alius* which is always long.—*Dīus* is always long: *Diana* is common.

3. *I* in *fiō* is long, except when followed by *er*, as *fiō*, *fiām*, *fiunt*, &c.—*fierem*, *fieri*; *omnia jam fiunt*, *fieri quæ posse negabam*.

4. *E* is long in the Genitive and Dative Cases of the 5th Declension, when it is between two *i*'s, as *diēi*.

5. The Interjection *Ohe* has the first Syllable common.

6. In many Greek words one vowel before another is made long, as *Ēneās*.

III. A Diphthong in Latin is long, as *āurum*, *ānūter*, *musæ*; except when it comes before a vowel, in which case it is sometimes short, as *Præamplus*, *Præire*.

IV. 1. Every Præterperfect Tense of two Syllables has the first long, as *lēgi*, *ēmi*; except *fidi* from *findo*, *bibi*, *dēdi*, *seidi*, *stēti*, *st̄ti*, *tūli*.

2. Verbs which double the first Syllable of the Present in the Præterperfect, have the first Syllable always short, as *Pēpendi*, *tētendi*, *mōmordi*, *fēfelli*, *cēcidi* from *cado*, *cēcidi* from *cēdo*.

3. A Supine of two Syllables has the first long, as *mōtum*, *lātum*; except, *Quītum*, *lītum*, *lītum*, *rūtum*, *rātum*, *dātum*, *lātum*, *stātum*. And *cītum* from *cīeo*, *cīes*; for *cītum* from *cīo*, *cīs* of the 4th Conjugation is long. ✓

4. At the mark of the first Conjugation is long, as *amāre*, *amābo*; except, *dāre*, *dābam*, *dābo*, &c.

5. The first Syllables of *Rīmus*, and *ritis* of the Præterperfect and Futura Subjunctive are common.

V. Whatever Syllables at the beginning or middle of words do not come under one of these heads, can be known only from the custom and the authority of the Poets.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Quantity of final Syllables.

THE Quantity of every final Syllable is known by these following Rules:

1. 1. At the end of a word is long, as *Amā*, *contrā*.

2. *Putā*, *itā*, *quiā*, *postrā*, *ejā*, are short.

3. All Cases of Nouns which end in *a* have it short, except the Vocative Cases of Greek words in *as*, as *O Æneā*, *O Thomā*, and the Ablative Case of the first Declension, as *ab hōc Musā*.

4. Nu-

4. Numerals in *ginta*, as *triginta*, *quadraginta*, have their final *a* common ; more usually long.

II. *B*, *D* and *T* final are always short ; as *āb*, *ād*, *vocāt*.

III. 1. *C* at the end of a word is long, as *fic*, *bāc*, *bālec*.

2. These three are always short, *Lāc*, *nēc*, *donēc*.

3. *Fāc* and *hīc* are common, and *hōc*, when it is the Nominative Case. ✓

IV. *E* at the end of a word is short, as *marē*, *penē*, *scribē*.

2. The Ablative Case of the fifth Declension is long, together with those Adverbs which are derived from thence, as *Diē*, *fideē*, *hodiē*, *quotidiē*, *quarē*, &c. *Famē* the Ablative Case of *Fames* has the final *e* long.

3. Imperatives of the second Conjugation have their final *e* long, as *Doceē*, *monē*, *cavē*. except *cavē*.

4. All Monosyllables in *e* (except the Conjunctions *quē*, *nē*, *vē*) are long, as *mē*, *tē*. ✓

5. Adverbs in *e*, derived from Adjectives in *us*, are long as *Pulchrē*, *rectē*, *valdē*, derived from *validus* : to which add *fermē* and *ferē*, but *bene* and *male* are always short.

6. Lastly, All Greek words ending in *η*, *e* long, are made long in verse, as *Tempē*, *Anchiseē*.

V. 1. *I* at the end of a word is long, as *Amari*, *Domini*.

2. But *mīhi*, *tībi*, *sībi*, *ubī*, *ibī*, are common.

3. *Nisi* and *quasi* are always short ; so likewise are the Datives and Vocatives of Greek words whose Genitives end in *os*. As Datives, *Palladi*, *Pbillidi*; Vocatives, *Daphni*, *Alexi*. ✓

VI. 1. Words ending in *L* make the last Syllable short, as *Annibāl*, *mēl*, *consūl*.

2. Except *nīl* and *sōl*; and Hebrew words in *L*, as *Michaēl*, *Gabriēl*, &c.

VII. 1. *N* at the end of words is long, as *Nōn*, *Quīn*, *Xenophōn*.

2. Except *forsān*, *forsitān*, *ān*, *tamēn*, *attamēn*, *verumtamēn*, *in*, and all its Compounds, *proīn*, *deīn*, &c.

3. Such words as being compounded with *ne* lose the final *e*, make their last Syllable in *n* short, as *Mēn?* *vidēn?* *nemōn?*

4. Nouns in *en*, which have *īnis* short in the Genitive, make *en* short, as *carmēn*, *pectēn*.

5. Greek words in *o* spelt with *o*, *o* short, use their ~~first~~ last Syllable short, as *Iliōn*, *Pelion*, *Caucasōn*.

6. Greek Accusative Cases in *in* or *yn* have the final Syllable short, as *Alexīn*, *Ityn*.

7. The Greek Accusative of Nouns in *ā* is short, as *Iphigeniān*, *Ēginān*.—But of Nouns in *as* it is long, as *Marsyān*, *Eneān*.

VIII. 1. *O* at the end of words is common, as *Amō*, *virgō*, *porrō*, *docēndo*.

2. All oblique Cases of Nouns are long, as *templo*, *Domingo*.

3. In Adverbs derived from Adjectives it is long, as *tantō*, *quanto*, *multō*, *manifestō*.—Except *seduto*, *crebro*, *mutuo*, *serō*, which are common.

4. In *modō* and *quomodō* it is always short; and in *cito*, *ambō*, *duō*, *ego*, *homō*, it is very seldom used long.

5. Monosyllables in *O* are always long, as *Dō*, *flō*, so likewise *ergō* when it signifies *for the sake of*.

6. In all Greek words ending in *o*, *o* long, of whatever Case it is long, as, Nom. *Sapphō*, *Dido*. Gen. *Androgeō*, *Apollo*. Dative *Athō*, *Apollō*.

IX. 1. *R* at the end of a word is short, as *Cæſar*, *pér*, *vir*, *uxor*. *Cor* is once made long by Ovid:

2. These Monosyllables are long, *Fār*, *lār*, *nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr*, *Pār*, with its Compounds, *Compar*, ^{at this stage} *Dispār*, *Impār*.

3. *R* at the end of Greek words in *er*, spelt in Greek with *η*, *long e*, are long, *Aér*, *crater*, *charac-
ter*, *ather*. Except *Pater* and *Mater*, which in Latin are always short.

X. 1. As at the end of words is long, as *Amās*, *musās*, *bonitas*; also in the case of *Amās*, *musās*, *bonitas*.

2. It is short in Greek Nominative Cases whose Genitive Singular ends in *dos*, as, *Arcas*, *Pallas*, *Lampas*, which are in the Genitive *Arcados*, *Pallas*, *Lampados*. ✓

3. So also in Greek Accusatives of the third Declension, as *Heroās*, *Pbillidās*.

XI. 1. Es at the end of words is long, as *An-*
cheses, sedes, patres, doctes.

2. Except Nouns of the third Declension, which have the Genitive of one more Syllable than the Nominative, and that short; as *Miles*, *segēs*, *divēs*, because they have in the Genitive, *militis*, *segētis*, *divitiae*. Yet even of these *Aries*, *Abies*, *Paries*, *Cerēs*, and *Pēs*, with its Compounds *Bipes*, &c. have as long. ✓

3. *Es* from *Sum* with all its Compounds, *Potes*, *ades*, *prodes*, &c. is short. To which add the Preposition *penes*.

4. Greek Nouns of the Neuter Gender as *Hippomanes*, *Cacoethes*, and some Greek Nom. Plural, as *Cyclopes*, *Naiades*, have their final *es* short.

XII. 1. *Is* at the end of words is short, as *Pa-nis*, *tristis*, *mitis*. 2. In

2. In

2. In Datives and Ablatives Plural it is long, as *Musis*, *templis*, *stellis*, *quis* contracted for *quibus*. ✓

3. Nouns of the third Declension which make their Genitive Case long, as *Sannis*, *Salamis*, have is long, because their Genitives are *Samnitis*, *Salaminitis*.

4. All Monosyllables in *is* are long, together with *quamvis*. Except *is* and *quis*: and *bis* is short in Ovid.

5. It is long in the second Person singular of Verbs, when the second Persons Plural end in *itis* long, as *audis*, *velis*, *dederis*. ✓

XIII. 1. *Os* at the end of words is long, as *Honos*, *nepos*, *dominos*.

2. Except in *compos* and *impes*, and *os* offis a bone; and Greek words spelt by *ο*, *ο* short, as, *Delos*, *Chaos*, *Pallados*.

XIV. 1. *Us* is short, as *Famulus*, *regius*, *tempus*, *amamus*. ✓

2. It is long in those Nouns of the third Declension, which have one Syllable more in the Genitive Case, than in the Nominative, and that long, as *Tellus*, *Salus*, because they have in the Genitive *Telluris* and *Salutis*.

3. Nouns of the fourth Declension in all Cases, except the Nominative and Vocative Sing. have the final *us* long, as Nom. and Voc. Singular, *Manus*. Nom. Accus. and Voc. Plural *Manus*.

4. All Monosyllables in *us* are long.

5. Greek words spelt in Greek with *υ* or *υς*, diphthongs, have the final *us* in Latin long, as *Panthus*, *Melampus*, *Iesus*: Gen. *Sapphus*, *Clius*.

XV. Lastly, All words ending in *u* make it long, as *Manu*, *genu*, *amatu*, *diu*. ✓

